

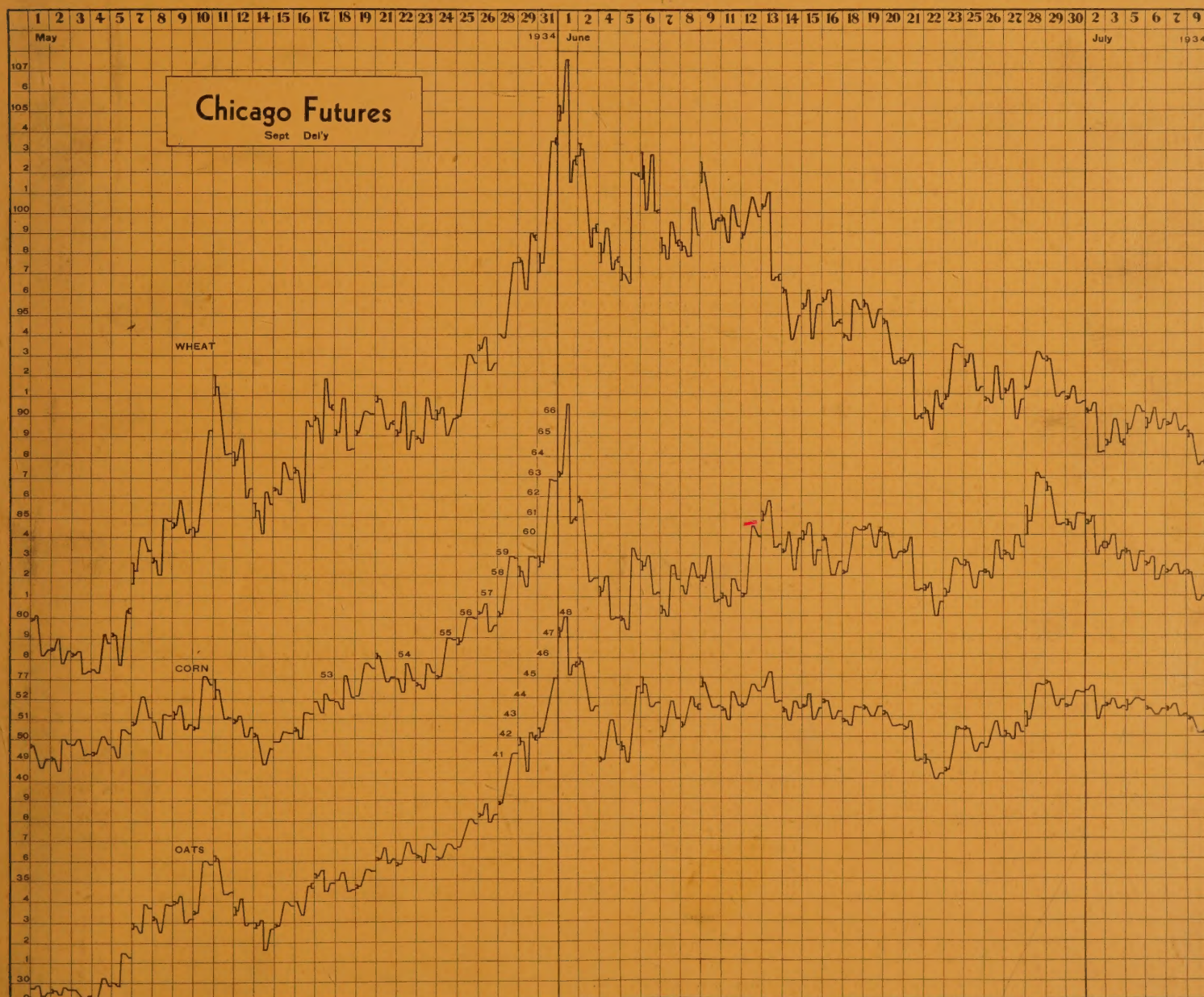
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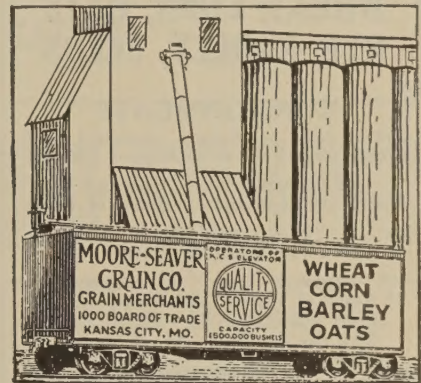
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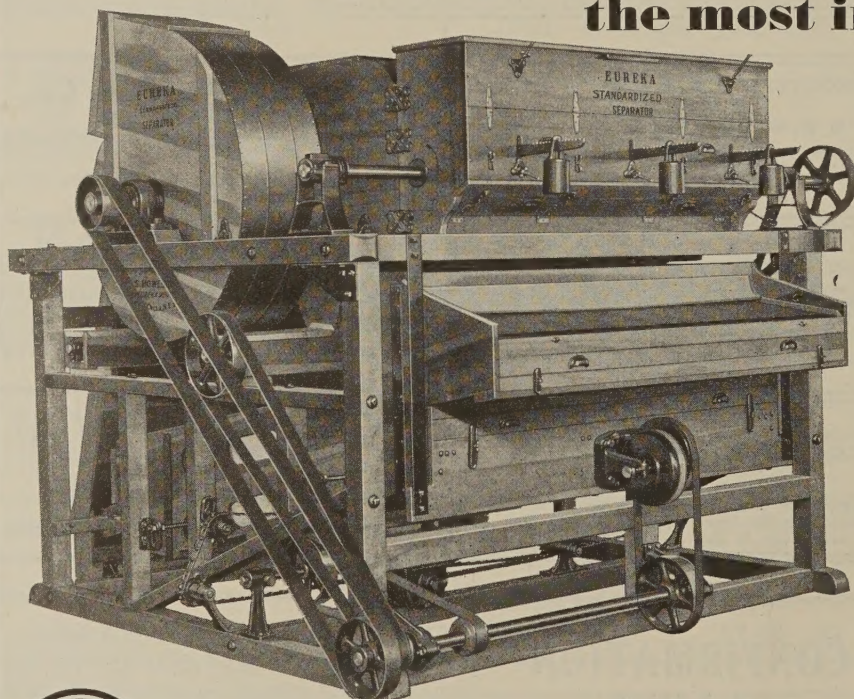
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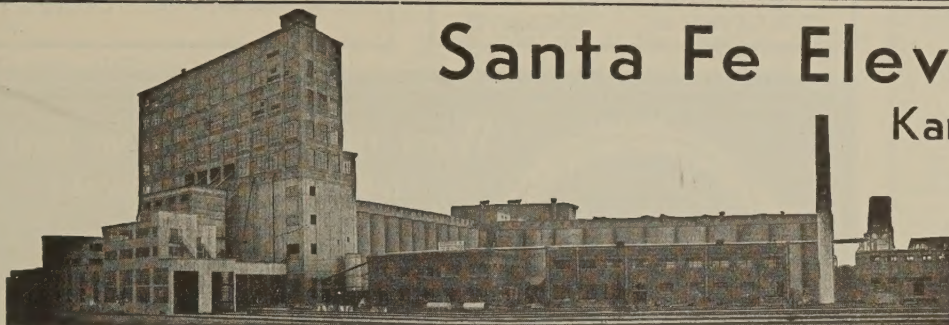
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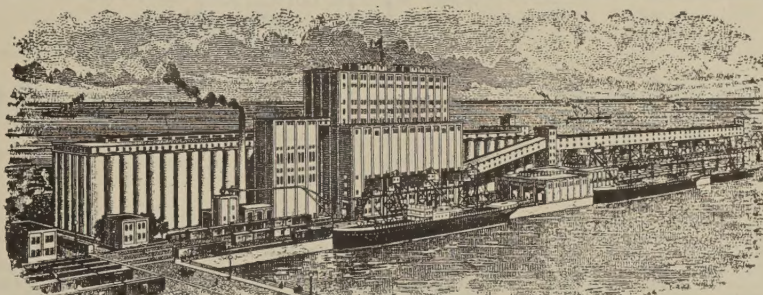
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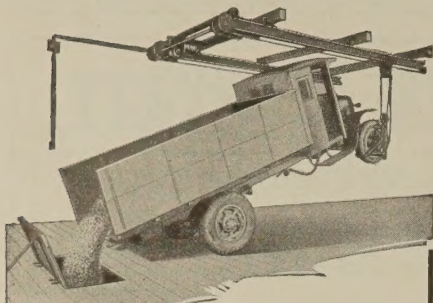
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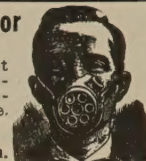
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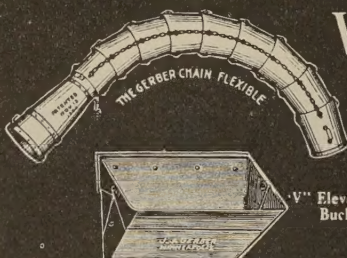
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You'll get double the life from Gerber Elevator Cups and Spouting because they're made from specially tempered sheet steel! Write today for literature and prices... no obligation.

**J. J. GERBER SHEET METAL WORKS** 128 Sixth Avenue South  
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

## Grain Shipping Books

**Record of Cars Shipped** facilitates keeping a complete record of each car of grain shipped from any station, or to any firm. It has the following column headings: Date Sold, Date Shipped, Car Number, Initials, To Whom Sold, Destination, Grain, Grade Sold, Their Inspection, Discount, Amount Freight, Our Weight Bushels, Destination Bushels, Over, Short, Price, Amount Freight, Other Charges, Remarks. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, with spaces for recording 2,320 carloads. Well bound in heavy black pebble cloth with red keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 385. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Sales, Shipments and Returns.** Is designed to save time and prevent errors. The pages are used double; left hand pages are ruled for information regarding "Sales" and "Shipments"; right hand page for "Returns". Column headings provide spaces for complete records of each transaction, one line. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 10½x16 inches, with 8-page index. Spaces for recording 2,200 cars. Bound in heavy canvas with keratol corners. Weight, 3¼ lbs. Order Form 14AA. Price \$3.25, plus postage.

**Grain Shipping Ledger** for keeping a complete record of 4,000 carloads. Facing pages are given to each firm to whom you ship and account is indexed. Book contains 80 double pages of ledger paper with 16-page index, size 10½x15½ inches, well bound with black cloth covers and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4 lbs. Order Form 24. Price, \$3.50, plus postage.

**Shippers Record Book** is designed to save labor in handling grain shipping accounts and gives a complete record of each car shipped. Its 80 double pages of ledger paper, size 9½x12 inches, provide spaces for 2,320 carloads. Wide columns provide for the complete record of all important facts of each shipment. Bound in heavy black cloth with keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 20. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Grain Receiving Books

**Grain Receiving Register** for recording loads of grain received from farmers. It contains 200 pages of ledger paper 8½x13½ inches, capacity for 8,200 loads. Some enter loads as received, others assign a page to each farmer, while others assign sections to different grains. Bound in strong board covers, canvas back. Headings of columns are: "Date, Name, Kind of Grain, Gross, Tare, Net, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Amount, Remarks." Weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 12AA. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Wagon Loads Received** has columns headed: "Month, Day, Name, Kind, Gross and Tare, Net Pounds, Bushels, Pounds, Price, Dollars and Cents, Remarks." Contains 200 pages of ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, providing spaces for 4,000 loads. Bound in heavy boards with strong cloth covers and keratol corners and back. Weight, 2 lbs. Order Form 380. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Receiving and Stock Book** is arranged to keep each kind of grain in separate column so each day's receipts may be easily totaled. It contains 200 pages linen ledger paper size 9½x12 inches, ruled for records of 4,000 loads. Well bound in black cloth and keratol back and corners. Shipping weight, 2½ lbs. Order Form 321. Price \$2.50, plus postage.

**Grain Receiving Ledger** has 200 pages linen ledger paper and 28-page index, 8½x13½ inches, numbered and ruled for 44 entries. Well bound in pebble cloth with keratol back and corners. Weight, 3 lbs. Order Form 43. Price, \$3.00, plus postage.

Form 43 XX contains 428 pages. Shipping weight 4½ lbs. Price \$5.00, plus postage.

**Grain Scale Book** is designed to assign separate pages to each farmer and their names can be indexed so their accounts can be quickly located. It contains 252 numbered pages and 28-page index, of high grade linen ledger paper 10½x15½ inches. Each page will accommodate 41 wagonloads. Well bound with heavy board covers with cloth sides and keratol back and corners. Weight, 4½ lbs. Order Form 23. Price, \$4.00, plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

CONSOLIDATED

332 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



# Wanted and For Sale

The rate for advertisements in this department is 25 cents per type line each insertion

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**SOUTH DAKOTA**—Pettyjohn Elevator Co., at Harrold, for sale or lease August 1st. Address Mrs. Frank Pettyjohn, Pierre, S. D.

**CENTRAL ILLINOIS**—100,000 bu. elevator for sale, modern equipment; also coal business. Retiring. U. B. Memmen, Minonk, Ill., owner.

**OHIO**—Elevator completely equipped for sale or lease; situated in good producing territory, Seneca County, Ohio. Address P. O. Box 71, Fostoria, Ohio.

**NO NEED FOR FORMALITIES**—You don't need an introduction to Journal Want-Ads. They will help you without, whatever your problems may be.

**OHIO**—10,000 bushel well equipped elevator and coal yard for sale, in fine condition, splendid territory, doing good business. Address P. O. Box 127, St. Paris, Champaign County, Ohio.

**INDIANA**—Grain elevator for sale; on Big 4 Ry., handles coal, grain, feed, seeds, salt and paints. In good condition. Crops in this district look fine. A money maker. Poor health cause of sale. Address 72L11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**STOP! READ! THINK!** One advertiser writes, "Your service brought me 24 replies." We can do the same for you. Don't wait, write now"

## Texas Elevator For Sale

Transit grain and seed property at Waco. Bulk storage 80,000 bus., flat storage 225,000 bus. Track scales, truck scales, dormant scales, automatic sacking scales, all equipment necessary for receiving and shipping. Construction is wood, iron-clad. A profitable property under good management. Being offered at bargain prices to settle estate. Allen Early, Administrator, 706 Polk St., Amarillo, Tex.

## ELEVATORS FOR SALE

**ALMOST ANYTHING YOU WANT** can be promptly obtained through JOURNAL want ads.

**ILLINOIS**—Grain elevator and coal business for sale near Chicago. For information write 72M9 Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**SHERIDAN, IND.**—Opportunity to buy 25,000 bushel elevator and coal yard; good equipment; splendid location. See or write Wm. E. Wilson, Director.

**On the other end of the Journal's "Wanted-For Sale" columns you will find 9,000 grain dealers anxious to know what you have for them.**

**MICHIGAN**—Elevator and coal sheds at Milo (Barry Co.), situated in a good farming district only 30 min. drive from Kalamazoo. Nina Boyle, Delton, Mich.

**ILLINOIS**—22,000-bu. elec. equipped elevator for sale; oat huller, corn and feed grinder; own the land; served by C. B. & Q. and T. P. & W. R. R. D. S. Simonson, Bushnell, Ill.

**CENTRAL INDIANA** elevator for sale or partner wanted. Excellent territory; has made money consistently; no competition; invite investigation if interested. Address 72M10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**INDIANA**—Grain elevator for sale; handles coal, grain, feed, salt, seed and fertilizer; one of the good points in N. W. Indiana. Owner wishes to retire from business. Write 72M14, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**NORTHWESTERN IOWA**—25,000 bus. elevator for sale in town of 1,200 population; elevator iron-clad and equipped with cleaner, grinder, etc. Full set of sidelines are carried. Reasonably priced. For full information write 72M13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**BUFFALO, N. Y.**—Feed mill and elevator formerly operated by the Quisenberry Feed Mfg. Co., for sale to close an estate. On Erie R. R., within the switching district, proximate to business section and downtown freight stations and with truck loading facilities on two city streets. Bulk and bag storage. Molasses, poultry and dairy feed equipment. Dry system sprinkler protection. Inspection of premises invited. Address B. F. Maier, 1295 Chamber of Commerce.

## ELEVATORS WANTED

**GOOD ELEVATOR** wanted, worth the money. Write 72J12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago.

**ILLINOIS** elevator wanted, preferably in Central Eastern section. Give capacity, construction, railroad, price or rental, etc. Address 73N1, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

## BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

**NORTHEAST KANSAS**—Grain, feed and coal business for sale. Kanel & Miller, Hamlin, Kans.

**MICHIGAN**—A farmers' supply store for sale; the largest feed and seed store in the country handling many lines of staple merchandise. Buyers of poultry, cream, eggs. Doing a \$40,000 and over a yr. Will bear the closest inspection, a real opportunity. Health only reason for selling. W. L. W., 326 East Bond, Hastings, Mich.

**WHATEVER** your business may be, it will find a ready market if advertised in the "Business Opportunities" columns of GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS, Chicago. 9,800 grain men look to these columns twice each month for real opportunities.

## MILLS FOR SALE

**PENNSYLVANIA**—Opportunity to buy 100-bbl. flour mill, central part of state, good grain and dairy section, large exchange trade, diesel engine, railroad siding, priced right for quick sale. Meyers Bros., Watsontown, Pa.

## SITUATION WANTED

**COUNTRY ELEVATOR** manager desires position, available at once; 39 years old; can handle all sidelines; 6 years' experience. Harry W. Hagie, Putnam, Ill.

**POSITION WANTED** by experienced bookkeeper and assistant miller; consider buying working interest in small operating mill. Address 73N2, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

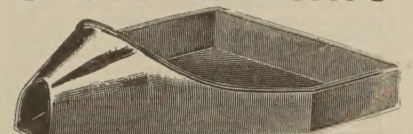
## ADDRESS WANTED

**ADDRESS OF V. C. BROWN WANTED**  
Address wanted of V. C. Brown, formerly located at Abingdon, Ill., and at Nekoma, Ill. Grain Dealers Credit Bureau, 140 W. Van Buren St., Room 900, Chicago, Ill.

## HELP WANTED

**COMPETENT AND EXPERIENCED** elevator managers, foremen, bookkeepers, auditors, second men and solicitors can easily and quickly be found through an ad in the "Help Wanted" column of the Grain Dealers Journal, Chicago, Illinois.

## SAMPLE PANS



Made of sheet aluminum, formed by bending, reinforced around top edge with copper wire. Strong, light, durable. The dull, non-reflecting surface of the metal will not rust or tarnish; assists users to judge of the color and to detect impurities.

Grain Size, 2½ x 12 x 16½", \$2.00

at Chicago.

Seed Size, 1½ x 9 x 11", \$1.65

at Chicago.

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**

CONSOLIDATED

332 So. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

## Modern Methods

**GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS**  
CONSOLIDATED  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago

Gentlemen:—In order to keep posted on modern methods of elevator management, I wish to receive the *Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated* semi-monthly. Enclosed find Two Dollars.

Name of Firm.....

Capacity of Elevator Post Office.....

.....bushels State.....



**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**FEED GRINDER** and good truck dump for sale. W. W. Pearson, West Point, Ind.

**FEED MIXER**, vertical one-ton, with motor, cheap. 73N10, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**MUNSON CORN** cutter, No. 1, A-1 condition. Guaranteed. 73N12, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**20" SINGLE RUNNER** Unique Attrition Mill, belt drive. 73N13, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**ROLLER MILL**, 9x12, 3-pair high, Sprout-Waldron. Latest type. 73N8, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**GRUENDLER NO. 3 HAMMER** Mill for sale; 50-h.p.; magnetic separator, nearly new. G. E. Bursley & Co., Springfield, Mich.

**DOAK SPOUT HOLDER** for sale; best on earth for car loading of grain; full information on request. Price \$10.00. Manufactured by E. O. Doak, Albert City, Iowa.

Whenever there is a real opportunity of interest to the grain trade, it is usually registered in the "Wanted—For Sale" columns of the Journal.

**PORTABLE HAMMER** Mill for sale cheap; 10-20 Industrial McCormick Deering motor; mounted on 1931 International truck; good condition, new tires; will sell together or separate. Write Lowell L. Bivin, Mechanicsburg, Ill.

**NEW AND REBUILT MACHINERY**

20" Monarch attrition mill with 2-15 h. p. motors; 24" Dreadnaught with 40-h.p. motor; all sizes and makes of belt driven attrition mills; 3 pr. high Noye, Allis and Sprout, Waldron 9x24 mills; Gruendler and Jay Bee Hammer Mills; ½ and 4 bu. Richardson automatic scales; dial scales; hopper scales; 1 oz. to 50 lb. exact weight scales; Monarch cracked corn grader, size B; No. 39 clipper; No. 16 clipper, No. 3 Monitor receiving separator; No. 6 Invincible cleaners; Humphrey elevator; pulleys all sizes; Clark power shovel; 25 and 50-bbl. midget mills; elevators all sizes; motors, oil engines; corn shellers; cob crushers; corn crackers; corn crackers and polishers; corn cutters; corn cutters and graders; horizontal and vertical batch mixers; Gedge Gray mixers. Everything for the elevator and feed mill. A. D. Hughes Co., Wayland, Mich.

**The Federal Octopus**

By Sterling E. Edmunds

A survey of the destruction of Constitutional Government and of civil and economic liberty in the United States and the rise of an all-embracing bureaucratic despotism.

Mr. Edmunds says:

"In the place of our peculiar dual system of free government, founded by the fathers to restore their newly-won liberty to them and to their posterity forever—with the federal government bound down by the 'chains' of the Constitution, and the people in their states retaining in themselves all other powers, and governing themselves as autonomous members of the Union in all domestic concerns—we observe that, through three decades of progressive usurpation, the 'chains' of the Constitution have been broken and the powers of the federal government have become practically absolute; that, like a giant octopus at Washington, it has wormed its numberless tentacles around every city and every county, around every hamlet and every home in the land, crushing out civil liberty and self-government, and through the taxing suckers of its ugly prototype, draining the life from all property, from all trade and from all industry."

This volume is a scholarly and intelligibly presented history of the violent change which has taken place in our government, of which every tax-paying and every thinking citizen should inform himself.

Book is paper bound, 122 pages, \$1.00 per copy plus postage.

**Grain & Feed Journals**

Consolidated

332 S. La Salle Street Chicago, Ill.

**MACHINES FOR SALE**

**MOTORS**—All sizes at sacrifice prices. 73N11, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HAMMER MILL**—20-40-h.p. size, as good as new. 73N9, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**HOLT OATS HULLER**—Like new, worn parts replaced. Write 73N7, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CORN CRACKER & Grader**—cutter, cleaner, polisher. We guarantee it. 73N6, Grain & Feed Journals, Chicago, Ill.

**CHAMPION PORTABLE** mill for sale with Ford truck, good condition. Stolte-Kroemer Mill, Lowden, Iowa.

**FEED MIXERS** for sale, 200, 500, 1,000 lbs. capacities; also hammer grinders. Midwest Steel Products Co., Kansas City, Mo.

**CAR PULLER** for sale, will handle ten to fifteen cars; equipped with 3 phase, 440 volt A C motor and controller. Independent Electric Machinery Co., 300 S. W. Bl., Kansas City, Mo.

Some SERVICE to your ads. I sold my elevator to the first man that answered the ad. But I received a nice number of inquiries, too. Kansas Dealer.

**BARGAINS**—2 Used Myers Type Gravity Machines, used Head Turnovers, Line Shaft Hangers, Belts, Cups; 1 Used Bradley Stencil Cutting Mach.; 1 Used Handpower Addressing Mach. If interested write. S. W. Flower & Co., Toledo, O.

**MACHINES WANTED**

**80 TO 90 FEET OF SPIRAL** Conveyor wanted, 14 or 16 in. Wayne Bros., Little York, Ill.

**GOOD USED** electric overhead truck dump wanted; must be in good condition. R. H. Lamis, Chillicothe, Iowa.

**USED CAST IRON** Elevator boots wanted for 7"x13" buckets. Size approximately 20" by 42". G. G. Davis, Tipton, Ind.

**SCALES WANTED**

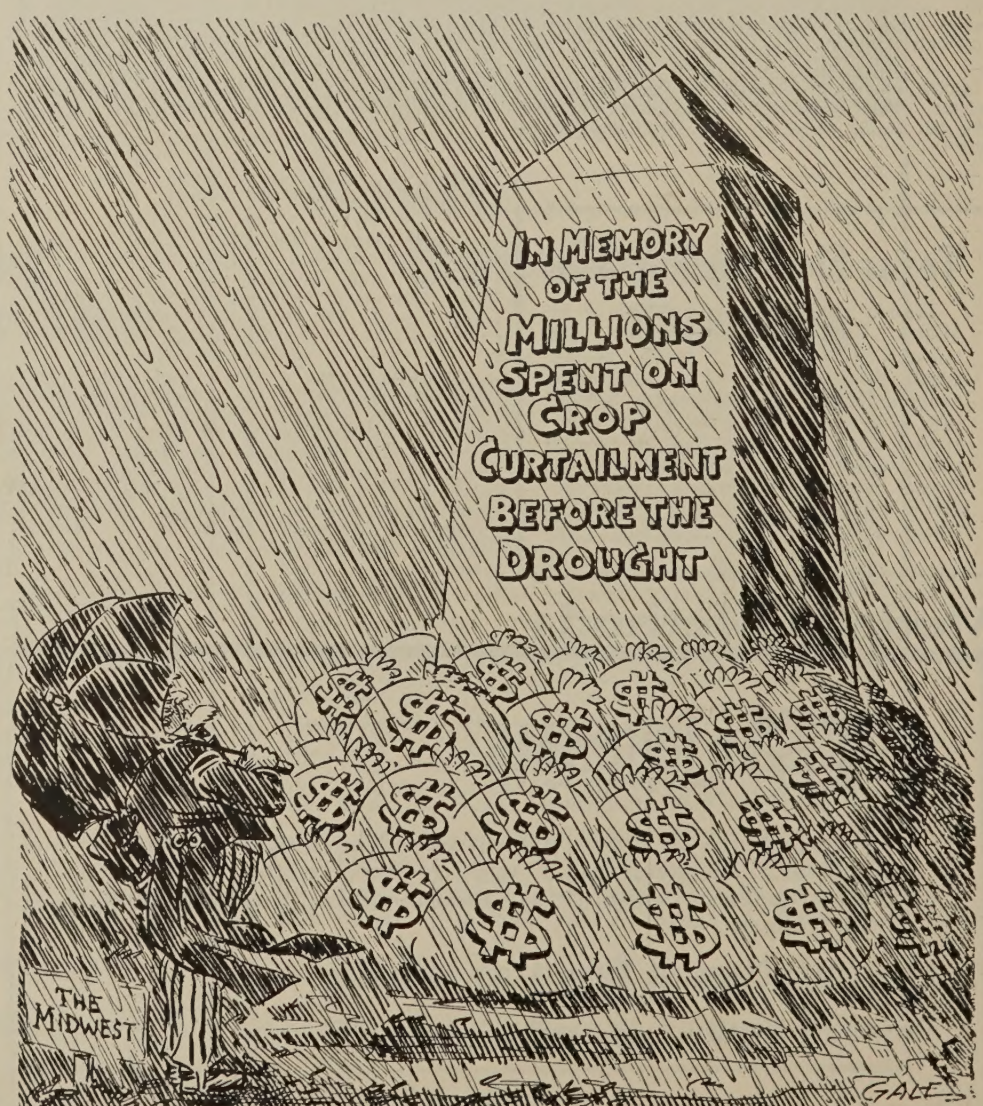
**TRUCK SCALE** Wanted—10 or 15 tons. Must be in good condition. American Hay & Grain Co., Marion, Ohio.

**MOTORS FOR SALE**

**DYNAMOS AND MOTORS WANTED**—Buyers and this equipment are reached in largest numbers and at the least expense through the use of the "DYNAMO-MOTORS" columns of Grain & Feed Journals—the medium for power bargains.

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES**

**SAMPLE ENVELOPES—SPEAR SAFETY**—for mailing samples of grain, feed and seed. Made of heavy kraft paper, strong and durable; size 4½x7 inches. Have limited supply to sell at \$2.60 per hundred or in lots of 500, \$2.30 per hundred f. o. b. Chicago. Sample mailed on request. Grain & Feed Journals, 332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

**Uncle Sam's Timely Memorial**

From The Los Angeles Times



# GRAIN & FEED JOURNALS

CONSOLIDATED  
INCORPORATED

332 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.  
Charles S. Clark, Manager

A merger of  
GRAIN DEALERS JOURNAL  
Established 1898

AMERICAN ELEVATOR & GRAIN TRADE  
Established 1882

THE GRAIN WORLD  
Established 1923

PRICE CURRENT-GRAIN REPORTER  
Established 1844

Published on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month in the interests of better business methods for progressive wholesale dealers in grain, feed and field seeds. It is the champion of improved mechanical equipment for facilitating and expediting the handling, grinding and improvement of grain, feeds and seeds.

**SUBSCRIPTION RATES** to United States and countries within the 8th Postal Zone, semi-monthly, one year, cash with order, \$2.00; single copy current issue, 25c.

To Canada and Foreign Countries, prepaid, one year, \$3.00.

**THE ADVERTISING** value of the Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated as a medium for reaching progressive grain, feed and field seed dealers and elevator operators is unquestioned. The character and number of firms advertising in each number tell of its worth.

Advertisements of meritorious grain elevator and feed grinding machinery and of responsible firms who seek to serve grain, feed and field seed dealers are solicited. We will not knowingly permit our pages to be used by irresponsible firms for advertising a fake or a swindle.

**LETTERS** on subjects of interest to those engaged in the grain, feed and field seed trades, news items, reports on crops, grain movements, new grain firms, new grain elevators, contemplated improvements, grain receipts, shipments, and cars leaking grain in transit, are always welcome. Let us hear from you.

**QUERIES** for grain trade information not found in the Journal are invited. The service is free.

CHICAGO, ILL., JULY 11, 1934.

NEBRASKA'S 52,000,000 bus. of sealed corn carries a high enough freight rate to market to make its disposition by the government interesting to dealers.

CONGRESS has adjourned but more grain elevators are reported to have been damaged by wind recently than in any previous number of the Journal and yet we have no reports of cyclones.

IMPORTS of several full cargoes of oats from the Argentine and rye from Poland prompts the suggestion that U. S. farmers might profit more by increasing the acreage devoted to these grains than by growing weeds on acres kept idle by contract with the AAA.

COUNTRY GRAIN BUYERS who were in business 17 years ago will look with eager longing on the check reproduced elsewhere in this number showing that nearly \$3,500 was paid one Indiana farmer for his wheat crop. The buyer is always anxious for higher prices, not only does it bring him a profit for the grain he has in store and in transit, but it enables him to be generous with his farmer patrons who have grain to sell.

WHY does sealed ear corn fail to shell out the total number of bushels pledged for loans? Are any cribs in your neighborhood shelling out more bushels than were reported sealed?

REPORTS ON GRAIN elevator improvements, such as overhauling and remodeling or re-equipping of plants with modern up-to-date machinery, are always most welcome because it helps other dealers to form some idea of what improvements others find it to their advantage to make.

AS THE TIME for taking over sealed corn by the Government approaches, those interested in the west where freight rates still make 45 cents an attractive price, is most puzzling, but doubtless some way will be found out of the difficulty which will insure the diversion of the sealed corn to sections where most needed.

EVERY GRAIN DEALER who has witnessed the abject failure of the many impractical panaceas forced upon agriculture during recent years, will find real pleasure in perusing the strong indictment of farm racketeers by Thos. Y. Wickham entitled "The Destruction of Grain Grower's Market" published elsewhere in this number.

AN OLDTIME ELEVATOR operator of Minonk, Ill., is reported to have sought relief from his indebtedness for stored grain in bankruptcy. His liabilities which exceed \$45,000 are said to be less than his assets. But inasmuch as most of his liabilities are for grain stored, shipped out and sold, it seems very likely that he is just one more victim of free storage.

WHILE THE GRAIN claims filed during the last calendar year were fewer than for many preceding years, still the fact that the average claim on all carloads of grain moved by rail carriers was 59 cents per car shows conclusively that many shippers accepted cars that were woefully unfit for loading grain and others failed to cooper properly cars that they intended to load.

ONE OF THE MOST encouraging signs of the time is that country elevator operators when making improvements, invariably install larger capacity and faster handling legs so as to expedite the mechanical handling of grain, and thereby allow them more time for their other duties. The old slow going legs are out of step with the times. If you are going to make prompt shipment, modern facilities for quick loading are necessary.

THE SPEAKING tour of the under sec'y of agriculture in the Northwest is likely to be beneficial to the farmers by giving them a keener insight into the plans of the new dealers. The farmers have had experience with spellbinders of the non-partisan league stripe and are qualified to evaluate the brain trusters when on the platform. Already the Wisconsin co-operators are declaring the new deal a total loss. As soon as the farmers learn what is proposed to be done to them they will have none of it. The farmers are not to be deceived by denunciation of the Chicago grain speculators when the under sec'y fails to explain how he is going to make the farmer richer by forcing him to produce less.

TRANSPORTATION costs by rail must be raised to meet the expense of the new railroad pension law, the passage of which is typical of a Congress so generous with other persons' money. In this instance the burden will fall on the shareholders or the shippers, or both, to the extent of \$16,000,000 per month by next April. The misguided workers failed to realize that the pension will be employed as an argument to hold down their wages.

FARMERS OF MERCER County Kentucky are up in arms against the Country Elevator Code because it has stopped the elevator operators lending bags and giving free storage. They held a large meeting in the courthouse at Harrodsburg recently and protested vigorously against the NRA, the code and the new conditions under which they are required to market their grain. If the Country Elevator Code succeeds in putting a permanent stop to free storage, advancing money, lending bags and other vicious practices, it will be worth many times its cost to the grain trade.

ELEVATOR OPERATORS who have been struggling along with the old type time-taking scale beams, will be pleased to learn that new beams are being installed which not only show the full weight of the hopper without removable weights, but also register the weight of each draft accurately and thereby overcome the danger of error in recording figures shown by the weights on the poise. The new beam is a real step forward that should be welcomed with open arms by every elevator operator, as its use will minimize the opportunity for error in recording weights obtained.

FAR-REACHING effects are expected from the 5½-cent rate reduction on grain from the central west to the eastern seaboard, since this is the first general reduction made in rates on grain products voluntarily by the eastern carriers since 1921. Refusal of the Commission to suspend the schedules deprives elevators at lake ports of the natural advantage of the water route and makes it easier for shippers with only rail outlet to compete. If the Commission follows this precedent by permitting the Illinois Central to cut grain rates to compete with barges on the Mississippi River, as petitioned, certain jobbing centers will have to transfer their activities elsewhere.

DELIVERY of grain out of a federally licensed warehouse to fill contracts for future delivery on an exchange as undertaken by a new lessee of a Chicago grain elevator seems harmless, but the politicians at Springfield who so eagerly fought to deliver the state into the federal NRA camp and succeeded in passing a bill that had been rejected in Iowa will not be so willing to permit the entering wedge of federal control to take over the appointment of grain inspectors, weighmen and registrars, now a perquisite of the state politicians. But a few months ago the Commissions of Illinois and Indiana fought the federal Interstate Commerce Commission in the matter of switching rates in the Chicago district. As long as the Chicago Board of Trade maintains its present efficient custodian department to supervise warehousemen buyers of grain will be protected regardless of the origin of the warehouse receipt.



THE PROSPECTIVE failure of U. S. wheat growers to produce enough bread to supply our home needs has prompted Washington bureaucrats to recommend the accumulation of a safety stock of two hundred million bushels of wheat to insure our home folks against hunger. On the average, the maintenance of such a large stock of wheat in the public show windows would depress the price perpetually at least 25 cents a bushel. The soothsayers never tire of trying new experiments at the farmers expense.

REGARDLESS of one's position for or against new deal control of industry a definite ruling by the court of last resort would be welcomed both by those opposed and those in favor of regimentation of citizens. At Chicago in the milk suits one judge upholds and another holds unconstitutional the licensing powers of the AAA. The general counsel of the AAA stated that if Judge Barnes' decision should be upheld by the higher courts the fifty marketing agreements now in force under the AAA and hundreds of codes under the NRA would be without constitutional sanction. This uncertainty is paralyzing to trade. The question arises whether Judge Barnes would likewise hold the purchase of grain at a country elevator not to be interstate commerce.

"HOLD YOUR WHEAT" is the new clarion call of the professional farm relievers of the Pacific Northwest. This section is carrying over to the new crop more of the old crop than any other section of the country. Not only are individual farmers carrying large stocks of wheat, but many warehouses are loaded so full that they are not in position to receive much of the new crop. If the farmer wishes to speculate with his own grain, that should be his privilege, but he would profit more to sell as soon as grain is ready for market and let the speculators carry the load. The cost of insurance against all the hazards of the physical property will invariably amount to much more than any farmer will gain by holding his grain for a rise.

### Elevator Operating Costs

Country elevator operators who have been depending upon the balance they have in the bank at the beginning and end of their crop year for knowledge as to their annual loss or gain from their business, will find much of real interest in the article published elsewhere in this number entitled "Country Elevator Operating Costs."

Until elevator men generally give more careful attention to compiling accurate figures as to the costs of operating their business, they must remain in the dark as to the margins necessary to net them a profit for the service they render.

All investigations of the past have pointed to painfully meager margins for elevator operators. Yet, they have persisted in working on these margins and depending upon speculation in both cash and future grain for living returns from their business. This should not be necessary. The elevator man renders a real service in the marketing of grain, and he is fully entitled to fair compensation for the service rendered.

### Why Changes in Grain Standards

The grain dealers of the land, the only ones interested in established grades, are still discussing with much curiosity "Why the Grain Standards Were Changed?" If the trade had been given any practical reasons for making the changes, then the protest of every gathering of grain dealers against the proposed changes would not have been unanimous.

Inasmuch as those entrusted with the rule making authority paid no attention whatever to the wishes of those handling grain by grade, the trade is still in the dark for the reason why. Such autocratic domination of the only class of citizens directly interested in the use of rules for classifying grain surely is not likely to win either the approval of the changes or the support of the new rules. The old rules were drafted by the department and had been used satisfactorily for so long a time, the trade was naturally surprised that even changes should be suggested.

If anyone discovers the real reason for making the changes, the clear explanation will make interesting reading for the entire grain trade.

### The International Wheat Conferences

During the last year many bureaucratic delegates from wheat exporting nations have assembled at various points in Europe in the hope of cajoling one another into reducing the acreage devoted to this grain or else to secure the lowering of the restrictions set up against wheat exporters by European importing nations.

We have had many promises of an early agreement and volumes of rumors and false reports that have long since ceased to buoy up the hopes of North American exporters.

The Federal Farm Board, the Canadian Wheat Pool and some other wild dreamers long since abandoned the idea that wheat exporting nations could maintain a price satisfactory to growers without embittering European buyers. Regulating or, as some of the so-called economists are disposed to call it, "Stabilizing Prices for Wheat," does not appeal to the European consumers who have been accustomed to pay just enough to get a bountiful supply of foodstuffs when they need it.

Attempting to boost the price has not only induced European importing nations greatly to increase their own production of grains, but has stimulated a greater use of substitutes than has been known in times of peace. The regulation and limitation of our foreign trade has not only shrivelled the buying power of our old time customers, but has encouraged them to look elsewhere for their supply of breadstuffs. Political meddling has not only dried up our old time markets, but has discouraged our exporters from seeking new ones.

The world's unfed millions are more numerous each crop, so it should be comparatively easy for our exporters to find a ready market for the same quality of breadstuffs as heretofore, but notwithstanding an enormous yearly carryover, our export trade has continuously shrunk for a number of years until it is almost zero. When our politicians cease meddling

with problems they do not understand, businessmen will again find a market for our surplus grain. Planned agriculture delights the imagination of the bureaucrats because it gives them authority over producers, but needless to say the farmers are anything but pleased with the regulations and limitations.

### A Hazardous Dump

A so-called up-to-date truck dump recently cost a Kansas elevator operator considerable expense to get a team of horses out of his receiving pit. The worry and anxiety of removing the team without bodily harm to either the horses or the workmen was most distressing. The loaded wagon slid back down the driveway and bumped into an adjacent building at full speed. This accident is credited to the use of a truck dump of a discontinued design, which was not adaptable to unloading horse-drawn wagons.

This safety problem has weighed heavily with many elevator operators who have failed to investigate carefully the merits of some of the so-called improved dumps that were little more than a hasty experiment.

Safe and convenient dumps are obtainable without the payment of a quality premium. However, such a dump is not always selected at the last minute by telegraphing an order to an unknown inventor. It pays to observe what equipment other elevator owners are installing as well as to investigate the merits of advantages claimed.

### More Federal Power

Some days ago the Federal Trade Commission announced an appeal of two rubber companies, who had failed to secure satisfaction from their Code Authority. At the same time the National Recovery Administration filed a cross complaint, charging violation of code provisions.

While not clear as to just how it will handle code violation cases, except that it will sit as a judicial body instead of in the multiple roles it usually assumes as prosecutor, judge and jury, the Commission has indicated that business men will be able to carry their cases from the code authorities to the Commission, and code authorities will be permitted to run with their complaints to the Commission for citation of violators.

Folks should have seen this coming! Maybe some of them did, but their small voices were drowned out in the willingness of a depression weary and frightened people to cast their burdens upon the back of what they hoped was a strong government, a government they now learn to their sorrow is made up of politicians, well versed in mob psychology.

"Write your own codes! Set up your code authorities! You are to govern yourselves." Every citizen will recall the cry that went up from political throats little more than a year ago, proclaiming the freedom of industry and its right to govern itself.

The appointive Federal Trade Commission wherewith the dictatorship of politicians may be extended to grasp more and more power and control over industry.



## Truck Competition

Grain and seed dealers in all parts of the country continue to complain most bitterly against the competition of nomadic merchants who truck grain and seed about the land without restriction or regulation. Grain dealers generally blame the railroads because of their refusal to grant a rate of freight which will make trucking unprofitable.

Some country elevator operators have attempted to meet this competition by establishing truck lines of their own, and being in charge of an established business, they quickly gain the recognition that the unknown trucker is unable to get.

So many truckers fail to provide for depreciation in their equipment, that oftentimes they are put out of business the minute their truck is worn out. Their funds being exhausted, they cannot replace it.

The American Seed Trade Ass'n, at its recent convention, found time to condemn the traveling peddler and his distribution of worthless seeds.

## Easy Bankruptcy for Farm Borrowers

The Frazier-Lemke law encourages and assists farmers to scale down their contracted liabilities, so it behooves country elevator operators to exercise extra caution in advancing cash on promised deliveries of grain or in extending credit for feed or other farm supplies.

Governor W. I. Myers of the Farm Credit Administration, said recently, "In lending almost a billion dollars on the security of farm mortgages, 90 per cent of which was used to refinance existing farm debt burdens, and in making commitments to lend \$700,000,000 more, the Farm Credit Administration has become the creditor of the vast number of farmers who otherwise might have needed to avail themselves of bankruptcy as provided by the Frazier-Lemke bill in order to avoid foreclosure."

While this no doubt is true, still thousands of other farmers have not refinanced their loans, so will take advantage of the new federal law and scale down their indebtedness wherever possible. Farm loans of all kinds will be saleable only at a heavy discount so long as the Frazier-Lemke law legalizing the repudiation of honest debts is on the statutes.

Encouraging farmers to seek relief from their mortgages in bankruptcy will surely dampen their desire to meet other liabilities.

A statement issued by the Farm Credit Administration July 1st showed that the Federal Land Banks own outright 22,078 farms valued at \$82,939,000. If that be so, the question naturally arises in the regular grain buyer's mind, Who has the right to sell the products from these farms? It behooves buyers to learn before paying for grain. Buyers issuing checks for grain can discourage misrepresentation re ownership and liens by writing on face of check, "For .... bushels of .... free from all liens." Some grain buyers stamp across back of check a further deterrent, viz.: "In accepting this check I declare grain delivered to be my property and free from liens."

The farmer who signs such a statement when it is not true deceives, defrauds and swindles the buyer and provides written evidence for his easy conviction.

## Proceeds of Draft a Trust Fund

The Supreme Court of Oklahoma on Mar. 6, 1934, decided in favor of the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co. against C. G. Shull, state bank commissioner, in a suit brot to recover proceeds of 2 drafts.

On Jan. 24, 1930, plaintiff drew a draft upon the Altus Bakery for \$624.75, and on the same date drew a draft upon the Oklahoma Grain & Fuel Co. of Altus for \$417. These drafts covered shipments of flour to the two firms upon which they were drawn and to them were attached Bs/L and letters of instructions. The following indorsements appeared on the back of each of the drafts:

"Pay to Citizens National Bank, El Reno, Oklahoma, for collection in cash only and remittance only to the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co. without depositing or intermingling with the bank's funds.

"El Reno Mill & Elevator Co.  
"By E. D. Lay, Traffic Manager.

"Pay to the order of any bank, banker or trust company all prior indorsements guaranteed Jan. 25, 1930.

"Citizens National Bank,  
"El Reno, Oklahoma.  
"86-66-86-66."

To the drafts was attached the following letter:

"El Reno, Oklahoma, Jan. 24, 1930.

"Citizens National Bank, El Reno, Oklahoma.  
"Dear Sir:

"We enclose herewith items for collection in cash only, in remittance only to El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., without depositing or intermingling with the bank's funds. Bill of lading to be delivered only upon payment of draft in cash.

"If not possible to handle strictly on this basis, kindly return.

"Yours truly,

"El Reno Mill & Elevator Co.

D'ts.	No.	Whom Drawn	Address	Amount
	783	Altus Bakery	Altus, Okla.	\$624.75
	784	Okla. Grain & Fuel Co.	Do	\$417.00
		On Arr. of Car, Orig. B/L Attd.		
		Thru Citizens National Bank, Altus, Okla.		
		"Car No. 156191 RI		
		"Freight Prepaid \$44.46		
		"Freight Deducted \$ "		

These drafts, with Bs/L and letters of instructions attached, were deposited on Jan. 25, 1930, with the Citizens' National Bank of El Reno, Okla.; the same being included on a regular deposit slip prepared by plaintiff along with other items of deposit, including checks and currency. The managing agent of plaintiff testified that he had an arrangement with the El Reno Bank to the effect that collection items deposited by plaintiff would be credited to plaintiff's account, and charged back if not paid, and that plaintiff would pay the bank interest on such items while they were outstanding, and this testimony is not controverted. Plaintiff received credit in its regular checking account with the El Reno Bank at the time the two drafts were deposited, and was at liberty to check against the same.

Upon receipt of the two drafts the El Reno Bank forwarded the same to the Citizens' State Bank of Altus, Okla., with the bank's letter of transmittal. The Citizens' State Bank of Altus received the drafts, accepting checks from the two customers in payment of same, delivered the Bs/L, and received payments on the two checks on Jan. 29th and 30th. The Citizens' State Bank then forwarded direct to plaintiff its draft for the proceeds of the collection. This draft was made payable to the El Reno Mill & Elevator Co., the plaintiff herein. Upon receipt of this draft by plaintiff on Feb. 3, it immediately delivered the same to its depository bank in El Reno, according to plaintiff's testimony, to complete the collection. Plaintiff did not indorse the draft which it received from the Citizens' State Bank of Altus. Plaintiff's depository bank indorsed the draft and sent the same thru the First National Bank & Trust Co. of Oklahoma City for collection. Before the draft was paid by the Citizens' State Bank of Altus, said last-named bank became insolvent and came into the hands of the state bank commissioner for the purpose of liquidation, and the draft was therefore never paid. It is stipulated that the sum of \$6,000 in cash came into the hands of the bank commissioner, and approximately \$4,300 in preferred claims had been filed.

Defendant maintained that the plaintiff never in fact delivered the drafts to the El Reno Bank for the purpose of collection, and that

the written indorsements placed thereon by plaintiff and the letters of instructions were ignored by plaintiff and disregarded from the beginning of the transaction, and that the facts and circumstances are such that plaintiff, upon depositing the drafts, parted with title thereto; that the depositor never at any time intended in fact, nor did it expect, that such written instructions be complied with; and that after their breach by the depository and the collecting bank, the depositor, with full knowledge thereof, acquiesced in their violation and accepted, without objection, a form of remittance which their written instructions prohibited.

The Supreme Court said: Managing officials of the El Reno bank testified that when they sent the draft to the Altus bank they did not expect remittance in any form other than by draft or cashier's check. There is no proof, however, that to show that plaintiff acquiesced in this custom in the face of its positive written instructions that the collection and transmittal of the funds be handled in a different manner. We are convinced that the owner of commercial paper should be protected in his right to name the terms upon which it is placed in the hands of others.

We do not think the evidence in this case supports the theory that it was plaintiff's intent at the time he placed the items in question with the El Reno Bank that he part with title thereto, or with title to the proceeds thereof.

The suggestion that plaintiff accepted without objection a form of remittance which its written instructions prohibited is, in our opinion, without merit. The testimony is to the effect that the Altus Bank sent its draft direct to plaintiff payable to plaintiff's order. Plaintiff had not expected or anticipated this. It immediately delivered the same to the El Reno Bank without indorsement so that the collection might be completed. We are at a loss to know what other course plaintiff might have pursued in that regard. This evidence of itself is not sufficient to support the view that plaintiff should be held to have accepted the Altus Bank's draft as payment of the proceeds of the collection.

We therefore conclude that the judgment of the trial court is contrary to the law and evidence, and the cause is reversed and remanded, with directions to render judgment in favor of the plaintiff establishing his claim as preferred.—30 Pac. Rep. (2d) 470.

## Bag or Bulk Cargo

In England recently a division court has affirmed the decision of the county court that slitting of the bags in the boat to allow the grain to flow out does not change the shipment into a bulk cargo.

The schedule of rates of charges for discharge of grain cargoes at Avonmouth provides a higher rate payable in respect to bag cargoes than that payable in respect of bulk cargoes. The "Aldington Court" carried a cargo of wheat in bags to Avonmouth, where the receivers, in order to discharge part of it by means of their bucket grain elevator, "started" the bags, i.e., slit open the tops, so that the wheat could be discharged in bulk. By the terms of the charter-party and the custom of the port the receivers were entitled to discharge the vessel as stevedores at the shipowners' expense, in so far as the shipowners were liable for such charges, and they accordingly deducted from the freight the shipowners' proportion of such costs, calculated at the rate payable for bag cargoes. The shipowners claimed that the rates payable in respect of bulk cargoes applied.

Held, that the rates applicable to bag cargoes applied.

Able lawyers have advised groups of coalmen that code assessments are not legal and the very existence of the NRA will be endangered if carried to the United States Supreme Court.

Geo. Susens has been appointed national director of the emergency crop and feed loan section in the government's drouth relief program. He is pres. of the Production Credit Corporation at Minneapolis.

Ottawa, Ont.—The National Research Laboratories are reported to have discovered a practical method for making gasoline from wheat. That occasions wonder as to whether the method is to sell the wheat and buy gasoline.

"When a man loses confidence in himself, he makes the vote unanimous."—BERNADETTE



## Asked—Answered

[Readers who fail to find trade information desired should send query for free publication here. The experience of your brother dealers is worth consulting. Replies to queries are solicited.]

### Iowa's Bonded Warehouse Law

*Grain & Feed Journals:* What are the requirements of Iowa's bonded warehouse law? Is the law compulsory?—Hawki.

**Ans.:** The Iowa bonded warehouse law is not compulsory, except as the code for country elevators now requires that elevators doing a storage business must qualify under either state or federal warehouse laws.

The Iowa law requires that application for operation under the law be made on forms supplied by the Iowa Board of Railroad Commissioners. A license fee of \$2 and an inspection charge of \$25 must accompany the application. License fees are payable annually; inspection charges only on primary inspection and such other inspections as may be requested. Licenses issued are good until July 31 following issuance.

Bond to cover total value of stored grain on which storage receipts have been issued is required. The warehouseman is expected to anticipate volume and value of stored grain in advance of issuing receipts in order to buy bonded protection. Storage receipts must meet approval of the Commissioners.

Grain of suitable space without discrimination, and sufficient grain must be kept on hand to meet obligations of outstanding receipts. The grain must be kept insured against fire and tornado. Licenses must be obtained for employees doing weighing and grading.

More than one warehouse under the same management and responsibility may operate under one license, additional inspection charges not exceeding \$5 to be made for each additional inspection. Bonded warehouse receipts are negotiable.

### N-W Country Elevator Ass'n Officers

Directors of the Northwest Country Elevator Ass'n at a meeting at Minneapolis, Minn., June 19, chose A. H. Thompson and M. R. Devaney, both of Minneapolis, pres. and vice pres. respectively.

Ray B. Bowden is sec'y.

### Elevator Code Authority Completed with New Trucking Member

The selection of a trucking member for the code authority disposes of the objections by the A. A. A. to the organization of the code authority of the country grain elevator industry. Chairman Booth finally located a responsible trucker who was willing to serve, Victor N. Sheek, of Chalmers, Ind., operating 22 trucks.

After approval by Sheek of what had been done by the industry at the election the A. A. A. on July 6 in turn approved the naming of the members at large, Geo. E. Booth and C. E. Huff.

### Coming Conventions

Trade conventions are always worth while, as they afford live, progressive grain dealers a chance to meet other fellows from the field of daily strife and to be convinced that the much maligned horns are truly mythical. You can not afford to pass up these opportunities.

July 23, 24. National Hay Ass'n, Congress Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

Aug. 16, 17. New York State Hay & Grain Dealers Ass'n, Syracuse, N. Y.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Grain & Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Chief Grain Inspectors National Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

Oct. 15, 16, 17. Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, Hotel Peabody, Memphis, Tenn.

### Charged with Rebating Commissions

Directors of the Chicago Board of Trade will give the Farmers National Grain Corporation a hearing July 24 on charges of having agreed with regional co-operatives to make payments on grain consigned to it, and of having made payments on grain originated by non-members.

The charges are the result of an investigation by a com'tee of the Board composed of Frank G. Coe, M. L. Vehon and Roland McHenry.

### Definition of "Trade Area"

The phrase in the Country Elevator Code "or in the immediate trade area of such city" is so indefinite that the Code Authority asked the A. A. A. for an interpretation, which brought the following reply:

The immediate trade area of any city or town is usually well known in the particular town or city under consideration. When the point is raised as to whether any particular business is within this immediate trade area, recourse should be had either to the local Chamber of Commerce or to the local representation of the Department of Commerce for an opinion on this matter.

### Consent of Loan Agency Manager Necessary to Sale of Sealed Corn

When a farmer has outstanding his note and a farm warehouse certificate for corn sealed on his farm and desires to sell the corn to pay off the note he must follow the procedure laid down by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

First the farmer must get a grain dealer or feeder or miller, etc., to agree to pay him a certain price per bushel for the specified number of bushels. The farmer is required to send this information, together with the name and address of purchaser, name and address of official state sealer and name of bank to which he wishes the loan documents forwarded for collection, to the loan agency of the R. F. C.

If the producer obtained a loan from a bank or other lending agency he should ascertain whether the note has been sold and is now held by the Commodity Credit Corporation.

The loan agency manager will then authorize the sealer at the request of the producer to break the seals, and will give his consent to the sale on the foregoing contract. The loan agency manager will notify the buyer of the corn as to the amount due and interest accruing daily. Such consent is conditioned upon payment promptly of the loan, accrued interest and insurance to date the funds are made available to the R. F. C. At such time the producer's note and loan documents will be forwarded to an approved bank for collection.

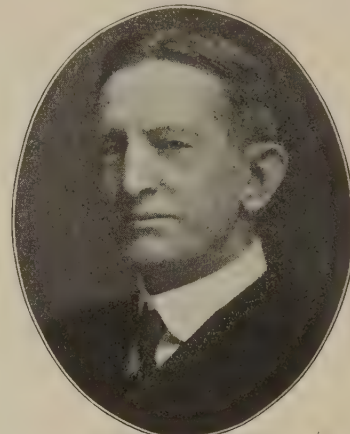
Altho consenting to the sale of the corn the Commodity Credit Corporation still pretends to hold a mortgage lien on the corn, as will be seen from the following statement:

While it is contemplated that the purchaser will pay out of the sales proceeds the amount due upon the loan, the producer will remain liable for the full amount of the loan until payment of the proper amount is received by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the lien of Commodity Credit Corporation and Reconstruction Finance Corporation upon the corn collateral will in no wise be released until such payment is received. The producer remains liable for any shortage in the number of bushels of pledged corn prior to or after the breaking of the seal or seals.

### Death of C. C. Miles

Chas. C. Miles, one of the best known grain dealers of Central Illinois, passed away June 29 at his home in Peoria. A septic sore throat had developed into pneumonia after a few days' illness.

Born at Washington, Ill., in 1852, he studied telegraphy and at the age of 17 became station agent for the T., P. & W. R. R. Co., after four years becoming train dispatcher at the Peoria office.



C. C. Miles, Peoria, Ill., Deceased

His father had been a miller and grain buyer and his knowledge of the grain business procured him a position as clerk in a grain house at Peoria when he left the railroad company in 1873.

In 1875, with his brother, the late Philo B. Miles, he formed the partnership of P. B. & C. Miles, a name long and honorably known to this day in the grain business and to be continued by his son, Grant M., and brother, Joseph C. Miles.

He was the oldest member of the Peoria Board of Trade, and had been its president in 1889, and for many years a director, his membership dating back 60 years. He was a member of the Creve Coueur Club, University Club and Peoria Ass'n of Commerce. He was active in organizing the Grain Dealers' National Ass'n and Illinois Grain Dealers' Ass'n.

For 29 years he had been superintendent of the Sunday school of the Congregational Church where his kindly interest endeared him to the children.

His passing is mourned by a wide circle of business associates, by whom he was deeply loved and respected as a man of sound judgment and sterling integrity; and is regretted by citizens for his civic spirit in movements for the betterment of the community.

Interment was in the family plot in Springdale cemetery.

Surviving him are his son, Col. Grant M. Miles, daughter, Louise McQuade; two brothers, Jos. C. and Benjamin E., both of Peoria, and two sisters, Kate B. Miles and Mrs. Lucy McFadden.

Loans on oats in farm bins are suggested by Ray Murray, Iowa Sec'y of Agriculture, at 50 cents per bushel, to retain seed for next season.

### Hedging Sales Made All Day

In the Southwest the system of buying has changed greatly of late. Formerly all the elevator concerns sent out postcards, after the close, offering to make purchases, providing acceptances were received by them before the opening of the session the next day, and in this way the largest purchases were made overnight. Hedging sales, therefore, were heavy at the opening.

Most of the buying now is done during the day either by telephone or at terminal markets where consignments accumulate; and consequently the hedging sales are made all day during the session.—Uhlmann Grain Co.



# The Destruction of the Grain Growers' Market

[From an address by Thomas Y. Wickham, chairman of the Grain Committee on National Affairs before a meeting of the Western Grain Dealers Ass'n.]

For two years I have spent the major portion of my time talking about the grain trade to politicians. Tonight I am going to bat left-handed, and talk politics to the grain trade. It is a difficult metamorphosis for me to make, for I was born into the grain trade, my cradle rocked to the tune of the CND's. I have spent my whole commercial life in it and am acquainted with this delicately adjusted machinery which utilizes the speculative activities of a great people to maintain a constant market place. There is no day and no place where you cannot sell wheat. There is no day and no place where you cannot buy flour. And while perfect service is usually expensive, this, the most perfect service known to commerce, is also its least expensive; for the farmer actually receives a larger share of the dollar the consumer pays for grain than is received by the producer of any other American product.

That much I know about the grain. About politics, I know nothing, except that it has been a very bad factor in the grain market. The speculator pays the whole cost of maintaining the grain market. He builds the reservoir that carries the grain, he installs the dynamo that forces its distribution, and he does both without cost to anybody in the world but himself.

In the thirty-two years I have stood in the wheat pit, wheat prices have never been satisfactory to farmers unless there was heavy speculation, and never very unsatisfactory when there was. Yet so-called farmers' friends have enacted law after law against speculation, and today the American farmer is standing in the bankruptcy court because prices are so low.

In my judgment, there he will remain as long as his market is controlled by politics. What better proof is needed than the present drought? We are raising the smallest crop in a generation, not only here but all over the world. Anyone knows that with normal speculation, and it should be rather abnormal under the circumstances, he would probably have the highest prices in a generation, and we would certainly have doubled the prices that prevail today.

A very long time ago a very wise man uttered a very great truth; for it is 2500 years since Confucius said:

"Always doubt what men say, never doubt what they do."

I wish the American farmer would ponder over that, and recall what their leaders said and what their leaders did, when they took speculation from the wheat pit.

Speculation is not gambling, but if it were it would be the only form of gambling that helps the price of grain. I do not say it should never be restrained, but I do say the more unrestrained it is, the more it helps the price of grain. You can't put a thing up by taking away the thing that puts it up, and you can't keep a thing from going down if you take away the thing that holds it where it is.

Congress.—I have more sympathy with Congress than most men do. I know a lot of its members, and individually they are a fine lot of men. Of course in mass action they're terrible. They vote as a mob for things that could not get to first base in their individual judgments. But because the country is always demanding some cure, the Congress has mixed and the country has swallowed, during these last twenty years, enough legislative remedies labeled oxygen and containing poison to be as dizzy as a patent medicine manufacturer who has lost all his customers and attempted to consume his entire output.

The time has come for that good old fashioned home remedy—American common sense. The fault has not lain in Congress exclusively, nor in the people exclusively, but in the fact that we have been obsessed with the idea that if a thing cannot be done, we still can compel it by law. The contents may be strychnia, but if the enacting clause says it will restore youth every old geezer in America will arise from senility to indite a letter to his Congressman.

A candidate for Congress here in the midwest is virtually compelled to say he will support legislation that will help the farmer. He doubtless hopes in a vague way that the bill he helps pass will not hurt the farmer as much as the last one did. Still, if the farm leaders are yelling for it, and they will be, and the enacting clause is full of beautiful accomplishment, and it will be, he feels he will be hanged, drawn and quartered by prejudice, if he resists.

If this great midwest will demand the repeal of these laws that have done so much to restrain trade, if it will insist upon the removal of trade barriers that dam up its products here at home instead of allowing them to flow freely to the consumers of the world, the midwest will soon enough get out of bankruptcy. If it continues to demand legislative miracles, I fear it must stay where it is.

Holding office does not endow a man with any magic power. Getting elected does not confer the rod of Moses, and your Congressman

cannot smite the rock and bring forth water, nor part the Red Sea that you may travel over dry shod. If he could not perform miracles before he went to Washington, he cannot after he gets there. There is nothing about his badge of office that gives him new powers or removes any of his old weaknesses. He is just as wise and just as foolish as he was before you pinned it on. If you demand common sense he will consult his judgment. If you demand miracles he will consult the Ouija Board. In the ultimate the profit or loss is yours.

When the Farm Board act was passed I wanted to get just as far away from it as I could. We used to be told in school that if we would dig straight down through the earth, and come out on the other side we would be in China. So I went to China. And there is where I first learned of Wang An-Shih.

One of the first things I saw in the city of Canton was a nationalistic parade at least two miles long, carrying such banners as this—"Do not trade with America. America starves us." If the American farmer escapes becoming a peasant he is going to make that banner read "Do trade with America. America feeds us," for here is a country that needs more food than America has ever yet produced. What sophistry it is to say we cannot trade with China.

When you have reached that man whose need is greatest with that thing he most needs, you have reached your best market. If every man in the world were poor, and every man in the world were hungry, bread would be the easiest thing in the world to sell, and wheat the most profitable thing in the world to produce. If a few farmers could see a famished man attempting to sustain life on seaweed or worse, while millions actually starve to death, and then look out over their own fertile fields and calculate their productive capacity, they would be through with farm spokesmen, through with relief legislation, through with smashing distributive facilities. And with the same old plow, in the same old furrow and the same old sweat, set about making two heads of grain grow where one grew before, so that the hungry of the world shall no longer be hungry, but shall be permitted to give back to the man who feeds them that wealth of goods which God intended him to have.

It pays us to delve occasionally into the musty pages of history watching experiment become experience. We are young yet, and we must tie closely to these fundamentals upon which our liberty is based. There stands in New York harbor a Statue of Liberty. Our hearts all beat a little faster at the sight of her, bidding us farewell, welcoming us home again. I hope it is only accidental that she stands with her back to the United States. I feel that since the great war, no nation has needed more to look her squarely in the face. I should like to have her great torch shining on the Capitol dome at Washington. I should like to know what she thinks of all these bureaus and commissions and government boards, multiplying like guinea

pigs, each nibbling away at our pocketbook and our liberty.

In an earlier day, another statue stood in New York harbor, one made of lead, a graven image of George the Third. You all remember what happened to it. The merchants of New York formed in line, strangely enough, for it was a really patriotic parade, not a payroll patriot was there, just the merchants, just common middlemen, like ourselves, but they marched down to the battery, and tore that leaden statue from its pedestal, and molded it into bullets, and each bullet carried to the world the message that here was being created a government that would be the servant and not the master of the people. And it is up to us to see that it stays so. It is up to us to see that any highway our government travels is a highway a free people can travel and remain free. We are the people, we are the country. The phenomenal growth and prosperity of this great nation was not worked out at Washington. We, the people, did that. No political leadership from school director to president contributed a dime. It was the man who earned, not the one who spent, that made this country rich. YOU CAN FOLLOW A LEADER TO LIBERTY OR TYRANNY, BUT THE ONLY MAN YOU CAN FOLLOW TO PROSPERITY IS YOURSELF—YOUR OWN HARD WORK, YOUR OWN GOOD MANAGEMENT, YOUR OWN HARD SENSED ECONOMY.

It takes all the people, 128 million, each one going about his own affairs, doing his own planning, managing his own living to make prosperity in this or any other country. It never has and never can depend upon the government. No one but you can chart your course, and if you arrive it will be because you tackled when conditions required.

A government is too sacred a thing and too precious a thing for us to let it become a jack of all trades, no matter how handy it might prove to be with our tools. We set it up, not to run our affairs, but for protection. We give to it a right we give to no other authority on earth, the right to go into our pockets and take our money in whatever amount it chooses.

We call this the power to tax. And because war or other threat against the national safety may render even this vast source of revenue temporarily insufficient for government needs, we go further. We give it the power to go to the bank and borrow money, and sign our name to the note. This is the power to issue bonds. I have the right and do authorize my partners to sign my name to a note, but I cannot give them the right to sign my wife's name or my child's name. The law does not permit me to do that to bind them. But we regard this trust fund we create for government use as so sacred that in this case, and only in this case, we lay aside all safeguard and permit it to sign, not only our names, but the names of our wives, of our children, and of our children's children, down to the last generation.

This is not a campaign fund; it is a trust fund. Try as I will not to think so, I cannot escape the thought, that when this fund is used, as under the Farm Board, to speculate in wheat and cotton, or loaned, as under the RFC, to banks, railroads and other institutions in financial distress, we have either misuse of trust funds, or abuse of the power to tax, or both.

If the government is to play its own role well, it must be confined to that role and not attempt to play all the parts in the cast. It has plenty to do looking after its own job. It is the guardian of human liberty. It is the trustee of human rights. It must be secure. It must be honest above all things. Three criminals deserve the death penalty more surely than the murderer—the rapist, the kidnapper and the office holder who is corrupt.

As to the effect upon the country, of government help. What was the status here in Iowa when the government did not help agriculture? Speaking before the Traffic Club in St. Louis in 1922, and boosting my native state a little, I said:

"As early as 1910 Iowa stood first among the states in per capita wealth, approximately 30% above New York, which is second, and almost double the average of the states. During the war its wealth was vastly increased through its contribution of more bushels of grain and a greater number of food animals than any other area of equal size in the world.

"The character of its citizenry is reflected by its position as lowest among the states in illiteracy, in foreign born, and the number of its inhabitants in public institutions; but first in schools, churches and home ownership. Here is represented what is best in American life and thought. It lives close to the soil, fears God, educates its children, rears them to be law abiding citizens and equips them with financial independence. It is the ideal American Empire, for it is an empire of honest living and clean thinking, and wealth that was not inherited, but created with the hands of free men. For this empire was built upon the hard foundation of



Thos. Y. Wickham, Chicago, Ill.



individual effort and individual toil, in literal fulfillment of the divine penalty, 'In the sweat of thy face, shalt thou eat bread.'

Upon this occasion I was speaking in opposition to the Tariff Bill and the Grain Futures Act, both then pending and both subsequently enacted into law. Commenting upon that possibility, I said:

"We must not forget that we have passed from the status of a debtor nation to that of a creditor, and must now import more than we export. We have boasted for years about our favorable balance of trade. That is pure bunk, for no such thing is possible to commerce. International trade must always balance. We have merely been a debtor nation paying off our debts. They are paid now and the world owes us. It is a big advantage if we are willing to be paid, for it will enable us to draw upon the products of all the world, to raise our scale of living higher than it is.

"What I fear most is just such a tariff bill as is now pending, which fails to provide for free imports to cover debt payments and to pay for our commodities. Both are vital. To pass these two bills as they now stand, the one raising higher the barrier against goods coming in to pay for our products, the other laying restrictions upon merchants handling farm staples, and which are not laid upon the merchants of competing countries, is, in my judgment, to write 'finis' to the American export trade and erect a tombstone at the grave of American agriculture."

Unfortunately that was a correct forecast. The following year more bankruptcies occurred in Iowa than during the previous 75 years of its statehood. Nor was it local. Wherever in America men produced food, collapse followed collapse and disaster multiplied.

That the loss of the merchant, and of the large majority of speculators, had been no less serious than that of the farmer is self-evident, yet both merchant and speculator immediately became popular targets for the agricultural agitator. Being a friend to agriculture became a profession; and the pledge to relieve it a test of political faith. Feeling ran much too high for clear thinking, or for that unbiased and searching inquiry into facts, with which intelligence precedes its judgments.

In such an atmosphere the action of a democracy is always sure. A quick rise to leadership of men who would farm farmers instead of land; impatient brushing aside of common sense and experience in search of a legislative miracle; hasty attempt to deal with effect instead of cause.

It is no wonder that the farmer lost his bearings. Accustomed as he was to the quiet philosophy of his silent fields, he suddenly found this shrine of sound thinking turned to bedlam. His ears were dinned with the tomtoms of the patent medicine man. The chant of the demagogue penetrated his fireside, while the men whose judgment he had never questioned, the staid national leaders of transportation, of industry, of finance, threw intelligence to the winds and joined in the dance around the sacred totem pole of legislative relief.

It may be laid down as an axiom, that an increase in the demand for an article will cause the price to rise, and a decline in the demand will cause the price to fall. What greater tragedy, then, could befall agriculture than that the men who spoke for it should ask for and obtain legislation that lessened the demand for grain? And as the price sunk lower in consequence, instead of asking for repeal, these same spokesmen asked for and received more legislation that again lessened the demand and brought still further lowering of the price.

The first farm relief bill, the Grain Futures Act, was passed in 1922. In that year the United Kingdom took 48% of her wheat imports from the United States, and we enjoyed just a shade over 50% of the world trade in corn. That trade is gone now, and it is popularly assumed (I have often heard it so stated) that under nationalistic policies everywhere import nations have bought so little that foreign markets have been lost to us. That is not the truth. The trade has been a steady spiral upward.

Using wheat for specific example: in the years 1921 and 1922 the world export trade in wheat averaged 675 million bush., of which we furnished 41% at an average price of \$1.33 per bu. During the next seven years, up to the Farm Board, the world export trade in wheat averaged 791 million bush., of which we furnished 21% at an average price of \$1.37. Here is an increase in trade of nearly 20% but a decrease in our participation in it of almost 50%. Under the Farm Board the world export trade in wheat rose above 800 million, an average of 814 million to be exact, while our participation in that trade dropped to 15%. Today, except as subsidized by the government, it has disappeared.

Now keep that picture in mind. Here is Iowa first among the states in wealth. Here is the American farmer enjoying a third of the world's trade in wheat and half the world's trade in corn, at a price basis of better than \$1.30 for wheat, and from that vantage point, with a steady increase in customer demand, the trade disappeared and the price collapsed under legislation that farm spokesmen demanded in aid of agriculture. The Farm Board may have finished it, but it took more than one onslaught to accomplish this miracle of trade and price destruction.

## Letters from the Trade

[The grain dealers' forum for the discussion of grain trade problems, practices and needed reforms or improvements. When you have anything to say of interest to members of the grain trade, send it to the Journals for publication.]

### Would Favor Trucks

*Grain & Feed Journals:* I would like to suggest that these grain dealers who are hollering about the trucks all over the country would get behind some kind of movement and let the trucks run until such time as they get the railroads down on rates and service to where it is possible for the shipper to make something. The railroads seem to want everybody to pack their banner, but they don't want to carry the dealers' banner very far, which is evident in the way they handle the drought relief. Instead of passing this on to dealers and everybody alike, or the man who has to fight their battles, they have ruled him out unless he signs a stack of papers high as a bushel basket to get about that much grain, under the drought relief.

I can not see why all this hollering about waterways to get cheaper freight rates when the railroads are doing everything possible to make trucks bring their rates up as high as the railroads', instead of cutting theirs down to meet competition. As a matter of income to the Government, it looks to me like the trucks and cars with their gasoline tax and other taxes are now paying about four or five times what the railroads are. At least, in this state, when the Governor had to get money for funds to carry on the business with, he went to the gasoline tax, instead of to a railroad company.

In most cases, with their old, backward methods of doing business, even though they gave you a pass on their train, you could not afford to ride it. The cars that they are running out in this country are the same as they started railroading with, and in the passenger coaches, they get up with an old taper to light the lamps. You can go out on the street and pick up the most dilapidated old car and it carries electric lights and other modern improvements, at least.—J. R. McMahon, McMahon Co., Rapid City, S. D.

### Financing Cooperative Country Elevators

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Financing of country elevators has become common in literally all parts of the country. Depression years have been difficult for country elevators. From 1929 until a year ago they faced constantly declining markets and almost certain loss unless they were so fortunate as to have kept sold ahead, a practice contrary to the inclination of the average country grain shipper.

These conditions have discouraged consigning of grain, forcing terminal commission firms to finance elevators that found themselves in financial difficulties, in order to assure themselves a supply of grain.

In the Southwest terminal cooperative commission firms have entered into financing of country cooperatives. In some cases this has been done legitimately. In others the terminal cooperative has prevailed upon an Administration that is farm minded to loan it easy money, taken from the pockets of present and future taxpayers, at extremely low rates of interest. This money is reloaned to the country cooperative.

Such a discriminatory, un-American practice is to be deplored, tho blame probably should rest most heavily upon the Administration for permitting itself to be led into such loans in the name of producers. It is probably the most vicious form of unfair competition, for it places

patronage and the rights of one class above those of another.

The greatest damage, however, is done to the very man who is supposed to benefit, the producer. It does not take long for other terminal market buyers to discover when a country cooperative is financially bound to ship its grain to a single receiver. Then they quit giving market service, and quit bidding for business they cannot get. The country cooperative soon loses the advantage of competitive bids and has to take what its good angel offers.

It is not a human attribute to pay more for grain than competition requires. To justify its existence, and satisfy its stockholders the terminal wants to make profits. From those profits come the salaries of its officials. This is bound to result in lower bids to the financially bound country cooperative where competition does not have to be met, and this in turn means lower prices to the producer-stockholder in the country institution. If the country cooperative itself has sufficiently stiff competition it may mean its eventual dissolution.—G. F. O'Kane.

### Biggest Load of Wheat

*Grain & Feed Journals:* Who has taken in a bigger load of wheat than we did on this harvest?

On July 3 we took in in one single load 320 bus. and 50 lbs. Can you beat it?—J. R. Helman, Bradford, O.

### Display of Sampling and Weighing

Country grain dealers who find a bothersome headache in studying out the new grain grades promulgated by the Department of Agriculture and placed in effect July 2 on small grains will be pleased with the sampling and inspecting display in the exhibit room of the Chicago Board of Trade. James Noble, head of the Board's Sampling Department, has Ben Riffing in charge, and Ben knows how to take a sample of grain, and grade it according to the new standards.

The sampling department is showing an interesting collection of samples of grains, seeds, and beans of every known type and variety, from almost every part of the world. The various grades, kinds, classes and sub-classes of wheat are shown; the varieties of soybeans, of kafir and milo, corn, oats, rye and flax. Included in the seeds are timothy, the clovers, alfalfa and other forage plants.

In the collection of sampling and testing equipment is a grain trier, a Boerner sampler, a Brown-Duval moisture tester, an Emerson kicker, a bushel weight tester, and dockage scales.

This display is in the same exhibit room with the Weighing Department's display of model elevators, warehouses, reapers, weighing machinery, railroad cars, track scales and other grain handling equipment. This year Jos. Schmitz, head of the Board's Weighing Department, has John E. Hellesen and Tom Kelly in charge of that display.

The exhibit is on the main floor of the Chicago Board of Trade's marvelous new home, and is wide open to the public, as the Board's contribution to the education of World's Fair visitors on the Century's progress in grain grading and handling methods. For trading operations visitors are encouraged to go to the visitor's gallery above the trading floor and watch the actual business of trading in grain.



# Country Elevator Operating Costs

An outstanding need of the country elevator industry is a uniform system of cost accounting, that will definitely demonstrate just what it costs to handle grain. Instances of malicious overbidding between hot tempered individuals who seek to use their pocketbooks as a club with which to strike down competitors are rare. Yet elevator operators in some sections of the country are almost continually embroiled in overbidding practices. The grain trade must have a fair margin of profit that will permit the elevator to live, to be kept in good repair, and to return reasonable interest on investment but too frequently operators suffer because they lack accurate cost information including all items of expense.

Developing and maintaining an accurate cost record, however, has its difficulties. Too many operators, like an Illinois dealer, count their assets only at the end of the year and like him will be overtaken by the sheriff. Such a system does not yield cost information, nor set aside an allowance for depreciation, repairs, and improvement of physical facilities.

Entering into the problem also is the wide variation in costs, for like so many industrial enterprises, low costs depend upon a large volume of business that makes maximum use of the elevator bins, labor, and grain handling machinery. As in the case of the power company that makes a graduated rate for electric power in direct relation to the volume of current used, decreasing the rate as the quantity increases, the grain dealer's costs for handling are directly related to the volume he receives.

Economists of Iowa, Illinois, Colorado, and Indiana universities have sought to discover grain handling margins. Prof. A. F. Hinrichs of Purdue has accumulated helpful figures on 37 western elevators and 47 eastern elevators in Indiana, but unfortunately he does not consider handling costs, the first thing that must be known in establishing an income producing margin. He shows that the western Indiana elevators handled an average of 194,860 bus. of grain each during the 5 years 1928-33, and received an average trading income of \$5,646. The break down was an average of 3.4c per bushel on 97,360 bushels of corn; 2.5c per bushel on 75,694 bushels of oats; 2c per bushel on 20,024 bushels of wheat. Eastern Indiana elevators made an average of 4.4c per bushel on 29,034 bushels of corn; 2.8c on 32,332 bushels of oats; 2.8c on 18,784 bushels of wheat.

A marked variation from these figures appears in the figures for the crop year 1932-33, when the action of the market varied a great deal from that of previous years. Western In-

diana elevators made 2.3c per bushel on corn; 1.7c on oats; 3.5c on wheat and eastern Indiana elevators made 3.1c on corn; 1.6c on oats, and 3.3c on wheat. The crops of corn and wheat that year ran slightly heavier than usual.

Just how much of this income may be attributed to speculating and how much to taking of a merchandising margin it is impossible to say. Such low margins, if the profit comes from speculating, are little kegs of powder for the men employing them; if on a merchandising basis they shave dangerously close to the line of actual costs, so close that normal depreciation and interest on investment are apt to be accepted as profit instead of set aside as the items of cost they really constitute.

Some of the difference in the return shown between elevators in the eastern and western sections of Indiana is accounted for by differences in the character of the business. Located in a more widely diversified farming district elevators in eastern Indiana do a more diversified business. In the 1932-33 crop year elevators in eastern Indiana received 33.3% of their total income from grain, 42.5% from sidelines, such as coal, feeds, fertilizers, seeds, and lumber and building material, 20% from feed grinding, and 4.2% from other sources. In the same period those in the western part of the state received 59.3% of their income from grain, 28.6% from sidelines, 9.6% from feed grinding and 2.5% from other sources.

Figures compiled by Harry Hiser, an Illinois auditor of farmers elevators, as an average from the many accounts he has handled show operating expenses of Illinois elevators will exceed 2c per bushel on the average, allowing nothing for return on capital invested, an item that would account for at least 1/2c per bushel more. This will apply usually to fairly large stations handling above 100,000 bushels of grain annually.

The compilation of a prominent insurance company shows that when all items of expense are honestly considered the cost for handling grain is 5.7c per bushel on a volume of 100,000 bushels; 2.85c when the volume reaches 200,000.

Cost data compiled by a Corn Belt company operating an extensive line of elevators on a strictly merchandizing basis show the costs on the 1932 crop were 5 1/4c per bushel; on the 1933 crop, 3.95c. This is simply cost. It makes no allowance for profit.

Another Corn Belt line makes an earnest effort to arrive at its cost, charging 6% depreciation, but nothing for plant investment or working capital, and finds the figure is 3.32c per bushel. This company comments that "where

the elevator must finance the grain and pay the farmer cash, grade the grain in wagons, and accept terminal grades, collect the different grades in the elevator and absorb the shrink, the cost will run well above 3c per bushel."

The most accurate cost records seen are kept by a third line of elevators in the Corn Belt, which considers plant investment and working capital as total capital employed, and charges 5% depreciation and 6% interest as well as such direct operating costs as salaries, power, and repairs. These items, figured against the bushels handled, shows costs varying from 2.27c per bushel to as much as 13c, most of the figures running from 3c to 4c, and the average being 3.648c.

It is a well established fact that it actually costs the average country elevator at least 3 1/2c per bushel to handle grain unless receipts are unusually large.

An excellent form, which will show the actual costs of handling grain annually when it is properly filled out, as developed by a leading middle western grain dealer, is submitted as follows:

Plant investment \$....	Depreciation at 5% \$....
Working capital (average) .....	
Total capital employed .....	
6% interest on total plant, investment and working capital .....	
Direct operating expense, including labor, power, taxes and insurance .....	
Total .....	\$....
Total number bushels of grain handled during year .....	
Divide total expense by total number bushels of grain handled during year to find handling costs per bushel.	

Except in the hope that a profitable basis may some day return, few men wilfully dig down into their reserves to buy business. If the elevator operator can bring himself to a careful study of his own books, counting the cost of [Concluded on page 21]

## When Wheat Was \$3.30

A farmer customer of A. D. Shirley, Walton, Ind., grain dealer back in 1917 when Mr. Shirley was a partner of Shirley & Jones, Lebanon, Ind., was so proud of a check which he received that he had a photostat made of it. The check was for \$3,913.50, made payable to Albert F. Bart for 1,350 bus. of wheat.

Mr. Shirley sold the wheat to Frank Witt of Indianapolis on May 9, 1917. Terminal weights returned were 1,338 bus. for which Mr. Shirley received cash returns of \$3,417.05. It was No. 3 soft wheat and brought him \$3.30 a bu.

The Sec'y of Agriculture at that time did not attempt to force a reduction in the acreage of wheat.

	<b>SHIRLEY &amp; JONES</b> FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN AND SEEDS		#620
	LEBANON, INDIANA, <i>May 8</i> 1917		
PAY TO THE ORDER OF <i>Albert F. Bart</i>		<i>\$ 3913.50</i>	
TO UNION TRUST COMPANY LEBANON, INDIANA.		DOLLARS <i>Three Thousand Nine Hundred Thirty Five</i>	
		SHIRLEY & JONES <i>Stanley E. Jones</i>	



## Crop Reports

Reports on the acreage, condition and yield of grain and field seeds, as well as on the movement to country markets, are always welcome.

Rittman, O., July 9.—Wheat about same as last year; none plowed up.—Hershey & Rohrer.

Alpena, S. D., June 28.—No crops here this year, nor was there any last year.—Henry Hafner.

Booker, Tex., June 28.—Oats and barley total failure; 25% crop of wheat.—Booker Equity Exchange.

Willows, Cal., June 22.—Wheat acreage normal; crop 59%; none plowed up. Very few oats in this vicinity. No corn, except a little gyp.—Wolcott & Renaud.

Denton, Neb., June 26.—Wheat acreage 80%; plowed up 10%, to oats and corn 20%. Lots of chinch bugs.—Frank E. Sullivan, Mgr., Denton Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Enid, Okla., June 25.—Wheat will probably average 18 to 20 bus. and is of good quality. We have only a little corn and kafir-corn.—A. R. Hacker Grain Co., A. R. Hacker.

Brady, Mont., June 25.—Wheat looks fine; best since 1928; lots of moisture; good growth. Lots of hoppers and some hail damage, but no chinch bugs. Get us a price for it and we will be O. K.—Lewis Grain Co.

Jamaica, Ia., June 26.—Very little wheat raised around here; oats are about all gone; 20 bus. will about catch the new oats, some of them will not be cut. Some chinch bugs, but not bad yet.—Garland & Clark.

Eldred, Ill., July 3.—Threshing is well under way and the yield is good, being from 20 to 40 bus. per acre. The corn crop is looking good in most places but will need rain in another week.—John Langer & Sons.

Fall River, Kan., July 7.—More wheat acreage than last year by 30%, and yielding better, 10 to 37 bus. per acre. Dry weather hurt oats yield, 10 to 40 bus., 30% under 1933. Corn looking good, better than 1933.—J. H. Marcy.

Pilot Rock, Ore., June 30.—Harvest has started, but the yield is of wide variation, from 9 to 30 bus. of wheat. Barley in this section is very light, and for the fourth year in succession.—P. G. Kester, prop. Blue Mountain Feed Mill.

Rockford, O., July 9.—Wheat acreage is larger than last year except a few fields that were damaged by chinch bugs. Wheat in this locality is good quality and runs about 20 bus. per acre.—Farmers Grain & Supply, D. A. Bricker, Mgr.

Alcel, Ore., June 30.—Acreage about the same; grain looks better than last year. Harvest will start next week. Heavy rain this week put considerable grain down, but will be big benefit to spring grain.—Grande Ronde Grain Co.

Rockcreek Station, O., July 9.—Wheat acreage 80%, condition 60% approximately; oats acreage normal, condition estimated 30% of last year; corn acreage normal, condition same as last year. No chinch bugs.—Farm Service Stores, Inc.

Reynolds, Ind., July 9.—Wheat acreage about 10% less than last year; yield about 12 bus. per acre, or 20% less than last year; 2% plowed up, put in beans or buckwheat. Some chinch bugs.—C. C. Wheeler, Mgr., Crabbs-Reynolds-Taylor Co.

Brillion, Wis., July 7.—All grains in very good condition in this section at this time; have plenty of moisture. We are looking forward to a good crop. Barley may be a little light. The rain is too late for hay crop. Pastures are coming back.—Brillion Mill & Elvtr.

Jenera, Ohio, June 30.—Wheat nearly all cut. Acreage about normal. Yield will probably be slightly below last year. The wheat is of good quality. The first load was brought in today and it tested 59. The oats are very short due to the lack of rain at the proper time. Most of the corn is good. A large amount of soy beans were sown in this territory.—The Jenera Co-op. Ass'n, by T. W. Smith.

Kahlotus, Wash., June 23.—Condition of fall wheat in our vicinity is normal, with estimated yield on spring wheat of 15 bus. and on the fall wheat of 20 bus. per acre. Planted acreage normal, with no abandonment.—Kahlotus Warehouse Co., A. F. Phillippay, mgr.

Ramsey, Ill., July 6.—Wheat varies, about 12 bus. average; no wheat to speak of plowed up, but no large wheat acreage here. A few chinch bugs in spots damaging corn. Very little oats and mostly cut for roughage. Need moisture, pastures almost dried up.—Emmet Stokes.

Bellingham, Wash., June 25.—West of the mountains in Washington we have a normal crop. We have not been bothered with chinch bugs, and moisture has been sufficient. We are just cutting our hay crop on the Coast and it is about an average crop.—Farley Feed Co.

Fort Branch, Ind., June 27.—Wheat harvest is in full swing and this vicinity has the best wheat crop we have had for years. Several combined fields have yielded in excess of 30 bus. to acre. Elevators are preparing to handle the largest wheat crop since 1928.—H. H.

Canby, Ore., June 25.—Wheat acreage about 20% less than last year; yield expected about one-eighth as much; none sown to oats or planted to corn. No chinch bugs. Small grain had hessian fly, weevil and rust. About the usual amount of wheat in farmers' hands.—B. M. Randall, Randall Feed Mill.

Rogers, O., July 7.—Wheat badly damaged by saw fly. Wheat crop about 35% of last year. Plenty of rain now, causing double stand. Acreage in oats and crop about the same as last year. Corn outlook good; some reports coming in saying chinch bugs are damaging crop; not serious yet.—J. A. Rudibaugh & Son.

Hillsboro, Ill., June 28.—Our wheat is turning out better than expected and of good quality. Corn is generally fine and if we have rains will make a crop. However, we have some chinch bugs, and if hot and dry weather comes later there will be some damage. Lots more bugs in the oats than were in the wheat. Oats are almost a failure and pastures are short.—Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co., Frank Ware.

Chicago, Ill., June 26.—Allowing for some increase over June 1 forecasts, impressions as to probable domestic supplies of wheat for the 1934-35 crop year probably average about 775,000,000 bus. After deducting 625,000,000 bus. for probable domestic requirements, 150,000,000 bus. would be left, or but little more than the average carryover prior to 1929. Supplies for export will be relatively small.—Gilbert Gusler, statistician Millers National Federation.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 8.—In this immediate territory, middle Rio Grande Valley, wheat acreage is 10 to 20% over last year; condition 20 to 25% better; abandoned, none that we know of. Serious drouth conditions threatening, but believe wheat will not suffer. Oats acreage about same as last year. Corn acreage increase about 10%, our estimate, which will be hurt by continued water shortage. No chinch bugs in this section, but have grasshoppers.—Hoch's 48th Star Mills.

Ottawa, Ont., July 7.—Crop conditions continued to improve in the three Prairie Provinces, Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta, during the last week. Precipitation was fairly general over the farming areas, and it was unusually heavy in some localities. Eighteen points in the Prairie Provinces had more than one inch of precipitation during the week. Prince Albert in Saskatchewan registered 5.1 inches. The feed situation has been greatly improved by June rains.—Dominion Bureau of Statistics.

Springfield, Ill., July 5.—Corn made excellent growth, tho it is still very uneven in size. The best is waist high, laid by, and beginning to tassle. There were scattered replantings during the week. Corn is being damaged by chinch bugs, but considerable efforts are being made to control the insects, and rainfall was sufficient in some localities to check their activities; however, they have now reached the flying stage. Winter wheat harvest is beginning in the extreme north, and threshing is under way in the central and south; yields and quality are extremely variable as a result of drouth conditions and chinch bug damage. Oats improved in a few localities, though the crop is mostly very short or not worth cutting. While pastures are improving they are still very short. Soy beans are doing well and planting of this crop continues.—E. W. Holcomb, U. S. Dept. of Ag.

Minneapolis, Minn., July 6.—Spring wheat has shown little, if any, improvement in the Dakotas and Minnesota. Splendid crops are in prospect in the northern part of the Red River valley; on the Dakota side the condition is not so good. The remainder of these states reports a condition of under 50%, and the loss will be very heavy. The large acreage abandoned was sown to late crops. The oats, barley and rye crops do not show up much better this week, oats especially are reported very poor in most states.—T. R. Shaw, in Cargill crop bulletin.

Rapid City, S. D., July 2.—Crop conditions in this part of the state are practically finished as far as small grain is concerned, as we did not have enough rain to keep these going after they were once sprouted. Farmers now will be satisfied if they get enough forage to take care of their stock, and have planted the most cane, millet and sudan grass in the history of the country. Outside of this, there will be very little forage for cattle or stock, and there will be practically no alfalfa seed this year because what alfalfa there is is being saved for forage.—McMahon Co.

Decatur, Ill., July 7.—Ideal weather for the wheat harvest, which is progressing rapidly and with continued favorable weather will be completed two or three weeks earlier than normal. Very seldom mills have an opportunity of filling their storage with wheat as dry and generally good quality as on this crop. Mills are actively competing for the wheat that is offered and paying good premiums over the future market. Threshing returns continue to show yields above early expectations. Most of the corn has been laid by. The earliest corn is now starting to tassle. In spite of the drouth, corn has made good progress and has a wonderful color. Altho hot weather is needed to stimulate growth, there is not sufficient reserve moisture in the soil for the crop to stand excessive temperatures or hot winds and it is now reaching the critical stage. Good general soaking rains is what the crop needs. Soy beans have made an excellent growth and look mighty fine.—Baldwin Elvtr. Co.

## Government Crop Report

Washington, D. C., July 10.—The U. S. Dept. of Agriculture makes the following forecasts and estimates:

Crop	Condition July 1 Avg. 1922-31 1934		Total Production in Millions Indicated July 1,	
	%	%	1927-31	1934
Corn, bus. ....	79.6	71.8	2,516	2,113
Wheat, all, bus. ....	76.1	52.4	886	484
Winter, bus. ....	75.7	57.2	632	394
All spring, bus. ....	76.6	38.4	254	89.4
Durum, bus. ....	*76.1	29.6	61	6.5
Other spring, bus. ....	*71.8	39.3	193	82.9
Oats, bus. ....	79.5	40.0	1,187	568
Barley, bus. ....	80.1	45.9	270	125
Rye, bus. ....	77.6	40.2	40.9	17.2
Flaxseed, bus. ....	78.7	47.9	18.7	5.6
Rice, bus. ....	87.0	48.9	43.7	52.0
Hay, all tame, ton. ....	*78.4	35.3	72.3	5.5
Hay, wild, ton. ....	*76.7	....	11.4	....

\*Short-time average.

†Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. (Minor States excluded.)

Crop	Acreage (1,000 Acres) Average		Yield Per Acre Indicated July 1,	
	1927-31	1934	1922-31	1934
Corn, bus. ....	100,706	92,526	25.7	22.8
Wheat, all, bus. ....	60,388	43,996	14.4	11.0
Winter, bus. ....	40,050	32,485	15.2	12.1
All spring, bus. ....	20,338	11,511	12.6	7.8
Durum, bus. ....	5,105	1,061	12.1	6.1
Other spring, bus. ....	15,233	10,450	12.7	7.9
Oats, bus. ....	39,673	33,348	30.1	17.0
Barley, bus. ....	11,963	8,712	22.7	14.4
Rye, bus. ....	3,319	2,260	12.4	7.6
Flaxseed, bus. ....	2,915	1,133	7.3	4.9
Hay, all tame, ton. ....	54,420	53,152	1.31	.98
Hay, wild, ton. ....	13,418	10,865	.83	.50

Grain Stocks on Farms on July 1

Crop	1931		1932		1933		1934	
	1,000	Bus.	1,000	Bus.	1,000	Bus.	1,000	Bus.
Corn†	312,389	527,374	312,389	527,374	312,389	527,374	312,389	527,374
Wheat	38,029	92,772	38,029	92,772	38,029	92,772	38,029	92,772
Oats	168,554	142,683	168,554	142,683	168,554	142,683	168,554	142,683

\*Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. (Minor States excluded.)

†Grown alone for all purposes.

‡Data based on corn for grain.



## Condition of Spring Wheat 35.4%

Chicago, Ill., July 2.—The condition of all spring wheat is estimated to be 35.4% of normal compared with 41.3 June 1, 52.1% July, 1933, and the 1922-31 July average of 76.6%. The estimated production of all spring wheat is 97,100,000 bus.

The condition of winter wheat is estimated at 58.2% of normal compared with 55.3 June 1, 70.9 May 1 and 75.7 the 1922-31 average. The July, 1933, condition was 57.8%. The indicated production is 424,000,000 bus.; compared to our estimate of 413,000,000 bus. June 1.

The condition of corn is estimated at 77.9% of normal compared with 70.2 last July and the 1922-31 average of 79.6. Indicated production is 2,339,000,000 bus. Late germinating and late planted corn is not vigorous (in the main belt) or well rooted; the stand is much reduced especially on spring plowing; and there is the reduction in acreage, especially for commercial grain.—R. O. Cromwell, statistician, Lamson Bros. & Co.

## Corn Forecast 2,348,000 Bus.

Chicago, Ill., July 2.—With an estimate of 94,982,000 acres planted (92.9% of last year) and a condition of 75.8% of normal a crop of 2,348,000,000 bus. is forecast at this time. The condition is somewhat better than on July 1 last year, but slightly below the ten year average which is 78.1. Crop last year was short, 2,330,000,000 bus. The average for the preceding five years is 2,561,000,000. In a general way the crop had a favorable start, the dry spring permitted thorough cultivation. The young plant does not require much moisture and June rains, although below normal were sufficient to maintain vitality.

Rye condition is 33.2% of normal, forecasting a crop of 16,075,000 bus. A month ago our forecast was 20,987,000. Prospects continued to decline during June. Crop last year was 21,184,000 and the average for five years (1927-31) was 40,950,000 bushels. Production this year is the smallest since 1874.

Spring wheat condition of 36.5 indicates a crop of 115,000,000 bus.

Winter wheat condition of 56.2 indicates a crop of 404,000,000 bus.

The oats forecast is 593,000,000 bus.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

## Crop Conditions in the Northwest

Minneapolis, July 6.—Weather conditions in the Northwest the past two weeks have shown a wide variation. Showers and moderate temperatures have benefited the crops in the Red River Valley, eastern North Dakota, and certain parts of Montana. However, in a large proportion of the territory the early damage from drouth and heat has been further aggravated by unfavorable weather, and recovery at best can be slight.

Early wheat, barley, and oats are headed out, but the stand is thin, the straw is short, and the heads are small in the majority of fields. There are many reports of grain being cut for hay or used for pasture. Later sown small grain is in various stages of development, some of it only a few inches high and some of it starting to head.

A little rye has been cut in southern districts, but harvesting will not be general for another two weeks. Rye will be an extremely light crop.

Corn represents the brightest spot in the crop prospects of the Northwest. Even in those districts affected most by the heat and drouth it has come through fairly well, and in many sections it has made phenomenal progress.—The Van Dusen Harrington Co.

## Barley Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of barley at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore ..	454			
Chicago ..	537,000	804,000	181,000	195,000
Duluth ..	574,171	924,282	693,719	670,885
Ft. William..	512,148	750,318	1,027,844	646,880
Ft. Worth...	59,200	30,000	6,400	42,000
Kansas City..	14,400	24,000	35,200	28,800
Los Angeles..	366,500	152,000		
Milwaukee ..	915,040	1,132,020	244,550	323,275
New Orleans ..	1,600			
New York...		20,000		
Omaha ..	17,600	27,200	38,800	43,200
Peoria ..	309,600	262,200	169,400	15,400
Philadelphia..	2,805	2,489		
St. Joseph...	3,500	5,250	5,250	1,750
Seattle ..	43,200	12,800		
Superior ..	536,094	292,273	420,719	140,609
Toledo ..		3,600	2,920	6,015
Wichita ..	2,600		1,300	

## Grain Movement

Reports on the movement of grain from farm to country elevator and movement from interior points are always welcome.

Rittman, O., July 9.—No grain in farmers' hands.—Hershey & Rohrer.

Alicel, Ore., June 30.—Considerable grain is being held over.—Grande Ronde Grain Co.

Rockcreek Station, O., July 9.—Little or no old grain on farms.—Farm Service Stores, Inc.

Fall River, Kan., July 7.—Thirty-five per cent of wheat is in farmers' hands; not much corn.—J. H. Marcy.

Willows, Cal., June 22.—Last year's wheat all sold. So far none of this year's wheat has been sold.—Wolcott & Renaud.

Chicago, Ill., July 5.—Polish rye amounting to 324,000 bus. arrived today, making a total of nearly 900,000 bus. in two weeks.

Albuquerque, N. M., July 8.—Wheat in farmers' hands from last crop practically none; not over 2%. our estimate.—Hoch's 48th Star Mills.

Jamaica, Ia., June 26.—About 80% of the corn in the farmers' hands, and that is all sealed; quite a little will move at 50c.—Garland & Clark.

Reynolds, Ind., July 9.—In farmers' hands: About 10% of the wheat, 20% of corn, and 10% of the oats.—C. C. Wheeler, Mgr., Crabb-Reynolds-Taylor Co.

Chicago, Ill., July 2.—Stocks of old wheat on farms of the United States on July 1 are estimated to be about 37,000,000 bus., as compared with 82,000,000 a year ago. Stocks of old wheat in country mills and elevators are estimated to be 46,000,000, compared with 62,000,000 bus. a year ago.—Nat C. Murray, statistician, Clement, Curtis & Co.

## Corn Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of corn at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore ..	104,369	57,534		
Boston ..	7,175	3,625		
Chicago ..	2,953,000	11,978,000	3,219,000	3,649,000
Duluth ..	170,714	3,802,088	992,069	2,029,502
Ft. William..			1,082	12,131
Ft. Worth...	109,500	150,000	1,500	121,500
Hutchinson..	4,500	1,500		
Indianapolis	1,003,000	1,795,000	856,000	1,383,000
Kansas City..	796,500	1,951,500	1,129,500	1,194,000
Los Angeles..	433,726	474,000		
Milwaukee ..	466,550	2,308,375	764,400	683,400
New Orleans ..	267,449	290,128	13,996	194,379
New York...	463,878	251,770	5,000	4,000
Omaha ..	518,000	2,443,000	1,215,200	842,800
Peoria ..	1,052,500	1,808,350	708,400	1,082,500
Philadelphia..	100,650	5,401		
St. Joseph...	454,500	1,989,000	501,000	768,000
Seattle ..	133,500	21,000		
Superior ..	116,183	2,587,492	824,392	1,120,100
Toledo ..	82,500	172,500	19,975	31,115
Wichita ..	113,100	16,900	79,300	

## Oats Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of oats at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore ..	16,372	10,669		
Boston ..	16,800	17,600		
Chicago ..	1,246,000	2,324,000	1,174,000	1,455,000
Duluth ..	16,444	2,188,955	2,906,557	510,167
Ft. William..	479,319	1,131,853	1,168,792	452,753
Ft. Worth...	856,000	210,000	20,000	492,000
Indianapolis	348,000	824,000	498,000	816,000
Kansas City..	106,000	124,000	78,000	52,000
Los Angeles..	31,676	22,000		
Milwaukee ..	54,240	367,800	436,900	160,200
New Orleans ..	52,950	75,905	49,553	95,478
New York...	367,875	324,674	5,000	6,000
Omaha ..	30,000	906,000	88,000	236,000
Peoria ..	254,000	234,000	320,000	405,000
Philadelphia..	25,261	45,354		
St. Joseph...	102,000	474,000	64,000	86,000
Seattle ..	370,000	168,000		
Superior ..	18,068	1,707,359	1,118,000	89,281
Toledo ..	1,144,035	246,000	952,345	318,080
Wichita ..	1,500	1,500		3,000

Stockton, Cal.—Between Apr. 1 and May 31, 1934, 5,850.31 tons of barley and 6,623.14 tons of wheat moved thru this port. There also is (in June) 3,100 tons of wheat and 1,000 tons of barley now on the dock and ready to move. Depending entirely upon the market, an amount somewhere between 100,000 tons and 175,000 tons will move thru Stockton this coming year with the completion of the new grain terminal.—Stockton Port News.

## Canadian Visible Supply

Ottawa, Ont., July 6.—Canadian wheat in store for the week ending June 29 shows a decrease as compared with the preceding week, being reported as 191,710,072 bus.; compared with a revised figure of 193,412,435 bus. for the previous week and 199,112,746 bus. for the corresponding week in 1933.

Canadian wheat in the United States amounted to 10,120,973 bus., of which 7,431,954 bus. were in store at Buffalo, 1,003,914 bus. at New York, 1,540,000 bushels at Erie and 141,000 at Albany, N. Y. This compared with 4,336,627 bus. on the same date last year, of which 1,749,338 bus. were located at Buffalo, 890,154 at New York and 1,667,000 at Erie.

United States wheat in Canada was shown as 2 bus. compared with 4,047,000 bus. last year.

In transit wheat on the lakes amounted to 3,088,516 bus. compared with 4,498,267 bus. for the previous week and 3,195,990 for the corresponding date in 1933.—R. H. Coats, Dominion Statistician.

Harry Goldstein of Chicago has been named chairman of the code authority for the malt products industries. Other members are Jas. G. McMillan, Wm. Klusmeyer, Carl F. Michel and R. A. Huber.

On coal trucking the NRA has recently ruled: When the trucking operation of an individual industry is an integral part of the service of that particular industry, and the trucks of said industry are used only for that purpose and not for hire, said trucking operation should be under the code of that particular industry. Where the trucking operation of an individual industry is not an integral step in the services performed by said industry, or if its trucks are offered for hire, such trucking operations should be governed by provisions of the trucking code.

## Wheat Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of wheat at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore ..	27,864	36,286	19,987	
Boston ..	31,846		65,109	
Chicago ..	965,000	1,032,000	1,546,000	1,366,000
Duluth ..	2,958,832	6,419,569	3,301,931	4,324,866
Ft. Wm. 10,673,770	29,978,816	25,466,417	18,428,747	
Ft. Worth...	4,553,600	3,751,500	211,200	2,466,000
H'tchins'n 6,875,400	2,749,600			
Indianpls. 124,000	123,000	69,000	74,000	
Kans. City 8,948,800	7,296,000	2,602,595	2,129,965	
Los Angel's 369,914	322,000			
Milwaukee 791,560	29,340	855,089	886,800	
New Orleans 24,621	8,000	20,575	30,933	
New York 2,558,994	2,134,647	1,927,000	2,202,000	
Omaha 2,473,600	1,800,000	722,400	1,649,200	
Peoria 42,000	94,800	34,800	94,800	
Philadelphia 27,429	7,261			
St. Joseph 534,400	1,235,200	339,200	361,600	
Seattle 761,600	1,257,600			
Superior 1,662,249	3,408,735	1,253,328	2,008,704	
Toledo 387,595	600,600	493,750	203,140	
Wichita 7,263,000	3,613,500	3,966,000	1,605,000	

## Rye Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of rye at the various markets during June, compared with June, 1933, in bushels were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Baltimore ..	137,756	1,810		
Boston ..	1,125	1,600		
Chicago ..	1,566,000	178,000	253,000	57,000
Duluth ..	107,052	1,174,039	94,120	2,744
Ft. William..	54,565	373,752	1,100	37,950
Indianapolis..	1,500	1,500	87,000	1,500
Kansas City..	10,500	4,500	4,500	6,000
Milwaukee ..		122,425	3,765	66,515
New Orleans..	2,314			1,500
New York...	1,700			47,000
Omaha ..	15,400	114,800	16,800	28,000
Peoria ..	109,200	3,600	6,200	1,200
Philadelphia..	380,977	1,415		
Seattle ..	3,000	4,500		
Superior ..	12,360	526,821		153,061
Toledo ..	6,000	7,200	27,595	
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## Garnet Wheat Grades

Two new grades of garnet wheat will become effective Aug. 1, 1935, under an amendment of the Canada Grain Act, as follows:

**No. 1 Canadian Western Garnet Wheat** shall have a minimum weight per bushel of 60 lbs. and shall contain 65% of hard vitreous kernels. The standard of quality calls for well matured grain practically free from damaged kernels. It must be "free" of foreign matter other than cereal grains and must be "practically free" of other cereal grains. It must also be practically free of durum wheat and must not include more than 5% of other wheats including durum.

**No. 2 C. W. Garnet** will have a minimum weight of 58 lbs. to the bushel and must contain 50% hard vitreous kernels. In quality it must be reasonably well mature and reasonably free from damaged kernels. Only about 1% admixture of cereal grains is permitted, 1% of durum, and a total of 10% of other wheats including durum.

Any wheat failing to qualify for No. 1 and No. 2 C. W. Garnet can go into Nos. 3 and 4 northern or the commercial grades of 5 and 6 wheat, or it may be that under unusual circumstances the grain standards board will set up special grades.

The amended Canadian Grain Act now defines also that No. 2 northern Manitobas must comprise wheat of the Marquis variety or wheat equal to Marquis. Previously any red spring wheat of "good milling quality" could qualify for No. 2 northern, but this grade is now brought up to standard with No. 1 northern and No. 1 hard in respect to the variety of grain it contains.

Of the mills reporting to the Census 695 identical concerns ground 35,563,394 bus. of wheat during May, against 38,567,921 bus. in May, 1933. For 11 months ending May the grind of all mills reporting was 397,056,343 bus., against 434,921,557 the preceding year.

Processing taxes have yielded the government \$353,048,796 during the fiscal year ending June 30, itemized as follows by the bureau of internal revenue: Wheat, \$11,612,749 during May and \$106,602,253 since July 9, 1933. Cotton, \$11,995,900 during May and \$134,635,293 since Aug. 1, 1933. Tobacco, \$2,038,132 during May and \$16,066,607 since Oct. 1, 1933. Field corn, \$559,936 during May and \$3,915,389 since Nov. 5, 1933. Hogs, \$15,662,134 during May and \$59,475,787 since Nov. 5, 1933. Paper and jute, \$1,463,602 during May and \$7,684,181 since Dec. 1, 1933.

# Why Changes in Grades?

By LEW HILL, Indianapolis, Ind., Chairman Uniform Grades Com'te of Grain and Feed Dealers Nat'l Ass'n, before Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n.

As you know, the United States Department of Agriculture, under the Bureau of Economics, sent representatives from Washington to tour the country holding meetings before the various terminal markets, farm organizations, and producers, on the subject of revised grades. If you were fortunate enough to attend any of these meetings and if you have read any of the trade journals, you know of course that a strong protest was put forth against the changes.

I was appointed by the president of the Grain and Feed Dealers National Ass'n, Mr. Booth, chairman of the Uniform Grades Com'te. It was the duty of our com'te to gather the opinion of the trade on the suggested changes. I was fortunate in having eleven members on my com'te, everyone of whom was very active in the work. The com'te was one of the best in the ass'n and perhaps worked harder on the subject than any standing com'te. (That is, excluding the chairman.)

**Changes Will Work a Hardship.**—These men, in their final analysis and conclusions, after being in touch with the trade, spreading out over their various communities and territories, as well as to the producer, believe that the changes now would work a hardship and not be of economical value or add to the benefits of the producer or the grain man at this time.

Our final report went in to Washington on March 17th, protesting the changes and every member of the com'te signed the report. But, nevertheless, we have the changes.

One feature particularly, which we were able to make the Government "see" as being bad was the unnatural material. More protests were offered regarding that than any other one feature of the entire changes. I am glad to say that the Bureau saw fit to eliminate this feature.

**Many Protests.**—After the changes had been promulgated a great many vigorous protests were forwarded to the Bureau at Washington, as well as to the Department of Agriculture direct. Kansas City and the southwest particularly offered strong and vigorous complaints against the changes as the Government gave them to us. Later, a message was sent protesting the changes and action of the Bureau which was signed by twelve or fifteen Grain Exchanges including Indianapolis. I believe the thing that hurt the most was perhaps the action that the Bureau took after the protests were offered, simply sending out the changes and telling us that they would be effective on a certain date without any other consideration or hearing of the grain trade. After all, we are human and like to have something to say about running our own business. But nowadays it seems that the Government tells us what to do and it doesn't make much difference who is in power.

The men of the Bureau, having in mind the producer, in another series of compiled reports by the district supervisor under government



Lew Hill, Indianapolis

employment, kept track of the number of cars coming to the various terminal markets that were failing to make contract grade. These men having in mind, as the changes indicate, a hardship on the producer, thought the producer would benefit by the changes. As you will find in going thru the changes, they are more lenient and have a tendency to produce more grain of contract grade. Of course, the grain trade has necessarily resigned itself to the fact that we have these changes and we will make the most of it until we find that they are not workable and then perhaps if they do not suit us we can again offer our meager advice to the Bureau and ask for reconsideration and other changes that will benefit the producers as well as the grain trade.

**"Tough."**—Now, let's analyze this old man "tough" for just a moment, which under the new standards is made a part of the grade. In other words the word "tough" will be carried on any soft red winter wheat or hard wheat of over 14% of moisture up to 15½%. While it will be subject to a discount and will not be applicable to future contracts on the Chicago market without a discount, if we had a car of No. 1 red wheat, "tough," 14.2, 14.3 moisture and say to a buyer over the telephone we had a car of No. 1 red wheat, "tough" he would immediately know that the other requirements outside of the moisture were good enough for No. 1 red wheat and when he forgets the old inspection, what that 14.5% meant under the old rules was No. 3 wheat.

It may work out, I am not saying that it will, but it may work out that he would be better influenced in buying this wheat, carrying this old man "tough" rather than saying it was No. 3 wheat under the old inspection. I am merely citing this as a case where probably we are looking at this word "tough" as a detriment to the inspection of grain, whereas I think the trade is in hopes that it will prove to be of benefit. As you know, Canada has carried this word "tough" on their inspection for a number of years, and it may be that this is where our government got the idea of using it.

However, Canada exports most of their wheat. The word "tough" means to them that it would have to be hospitalized before going to the ship.

**Oats Grades.**—The changes in the oats inspection will probably be the most confusing to us. General appearance, which was a part of the old way of determining the grade of oats, is no longer a factor.

I want to bring to your attention the oats crop of Indiana and how it will appear under the new rules. The test weight has been raised one pound on the No. 2 white oats from 29 to 30 lbs., and, of course, all the way through on Nos. 2, 3 and 4. It would seem that by observing the crop of oats in Indiana the last three or four years, since the Indiana oats have been testing all light, that it is going to be more difficult to get oats to grade No. 1 or No. 2, particularly because of this factor of the new grades.

Let us review the situation in this way. It is probably our own fault from the producer, the country elevator man and the terminal market man, in not stressing more emphasis on the farmer's using a better variety of oats for seed. It is true, of course, and the farmer knows it, that the oats crop brings the least money of anything that he raises. But if he were to pay more attention to the class of oats

## Daily Closing Prices

The daily closing prices for wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley for September delivery and the high and low of the option to date at the following markets for the past two weeks have been as follows, in cents per bushel:

Wheat*													
	Option	June	June	June	June	July	July	July	July	July	July	July	July
	High	Low	27	28	29	30	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Chicago*	107½	74¼	90½	92½	91	90½	88½	88½	90	89½	89½	87½	88½
†Winnipeg*	87¼	66½	78½	79	78½	78½	77½	78	78½	77½	77½	77½	78
†Liverpool*			72½	72½	71½	71½	71½	71	72½	72½	72½	72½	72½
Kansas City			83½	85½	84½	84	82½	83	84½	84½	83½	82½	83½
Minneapolis	108	70¾	91½	93½	91½	91½	89½	89½	90½	91½	91½	89½	90½
Duluth, durum	104	80¾	90¾	93	91½	91½	89	89½	90¾	91½	91½	89½	90¾
Milwaukee	107¼	74½	90¾	92½	91½	90¾	88½	88½	90¼	89½	89½	87½	88½
Corn													
Chicago	66½	45	59½	62½	60½	61	59½	59½	59½	58½	58½	56½	57½
Kansas City			57½	60½	58½	58½	58½	58½	58½	57½	56½	55½	56½
Milwaukee	62½	45¼	59½	62½	60¾	61¼	59¾	59½	59½	58½	58½	57	58½
Oats													
Chicago	47½	26½	42½	44½	43½	44½	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½	42½	42½
†Winnipeg	41¼	32	36½	38½	37½	37½	37½	36½	37½	37½	36½	35½	36½
Minneapolis	46¾	24½	39¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	41¾	40¾	40¾
Milwaukee	48	26	42¼	44½	43¾	44¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	43¾	42¾	43¾
Rye													
Chicago	71½	52½	66½	68½	67½	67	65½	66½	66½	65½	65½	64½	65½
Minneapolis	71½	52½	66½	67½	67	67½	65½	66½	66½	65½	65½	64½	65½
†Winnipeg	59½	43½	56½	57½	57½	56¾	56¾	55½	56½	57½	56¾	55½	56
Duluth	70½		66½	67½	67	67	66½	66½	66½	66½	66½	65½	65½
Barley													
Minneapolis	59¼	34	47½	49½	48½	49½	48½	48½	48½	48½	48½	47½	47½
†Winnipeg	48¾	37½	44½	46½	45	44½	44½	43½	44½	44½	44½	43½	43½
Milwaukee	61¾	38	51½	53½	52½	53	52	52½	52½	52½	52	51½	51½
Chicago	62	37½	51½	53½	52½	53	52½	52½	52½	52½	52	51½	51½

\*Wheat price in gold cents July 9: Chicago, 51½; Winnipeg, 46¼; Liverpool, 49¼.

†October delivery.



he sowed there isn't any question but what he would be able to move them at a better value.

The State of Indiana raises, on an average crop, 50 million bushels of oats. So, perhaps, you country elevator men and the terminal market men have a job to see to and this change in inspection might make better men of all of us and perhaps produce a better crop of oats in the State of Indiana.

Right now as we review these new grades, if the oats crop is no better this year than it has been for the past four or five years we will have very few No. 2 white oats in the State of Indiana and it will be almost impossible to get a grade of No. 1. The chances are that we will have nothing coming under the "heavy" and "extra heavy" grades which requires 35 lbs. for "heavy" and 38 lbs. for "extra heavy."

## Cockeyed Co-operation

By T. B. ARMSTRONG,  
Kansas Chief Grain Inspector

The title of this address may be somewhat misleading. It is not my intention to be hypercritical. I merely want to point out some of the many things that have happened to the grain trade and farmers in the past five years.

American agriculture covers an exceedingly large territory, section interests are diversified, the marketing system is complex and legislation or regulations favored by one group may be detrimental to the interests of another group. Such legislation handicaps the free working of the marketing system and throws the entire grain producing and marketing machinery out of gear. During the last few years Congressional blunders and Bureaucratic meddling have brought untold grief to the farmers and grain trade.

The first of the cockeyed agriculture measures to actually pass both houses in Congress was the McNary-Haugen bill in the spring of 1928. In his veto message in May, 1928, the President condemned the bill in no uncertain terms.

**Agricultural Marketing Act.**—On June 15, 1929, when President Hoover signed the Agricultural Marketing Act, No. 2 wheat was selling at \$1 in Kansas City. On August 5 it had advanced to \$1.20 and on that date Chairman Legge of the Farm Board stated, "based on the world's supply, the prevailing prices were too low," and advised the farmers to hold their wheat. I believe that statement was the immediate cause of the cockeyed condition of the market during the next three years.

**Pegging Price by Farm Board.**—On March 1, 1930, the Board announced that it would discontinue the purchase of cash wheat at pegged prices but would continue in the future market. On March 7 Chairman Legge announced that the "bottom of wheat prices had been reached and improvement was in sight." Wheat, however, declined steadily. By the latter part of June it was selling at 80c in Kansas City. At that time the Board owned more than 70,000,000 bus. and on June 23rd Chairman Legge announced that he had no further plans to stabilize prices. In July, 1930, less than a year after the plan started, the economists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture stated that "they were amazed" as wheat prices continued their downward course.

The Farm Board, with its false prophecies, unfulfilled promises, and enormous losses, is now a matter of history. It is true that the government, through its National Grain Corporation, is still in the grain business on a smaller scale but the "noble experiment" is over. There are still some who defend this program. The outstanding evidence of its failure seems to me to be the following facts: In the summer of 1929 wheat in Kansas City was selling at \$1.20 per bushel and at the end of 1932, after spending hundreds of millions of dollars, it had declined to 40c or 75c from its 1929 value. During the same period government figures show that general commodity prices, covering 48 generally consumed articles, declined only 45%. And I consider that a startling indictment against the Farm Board policies.

And then came the New Deal, including the carrying out of the acreage reduction program proposed by Mr. Legge. For more than a year we have watched what has been frankly stated to be a series of progressive experiments, reduction of acreage, processing taxes on wheat, corn, cotton and hogs, benefit and allotment payments, destruction of pigs and brood sows, loans on cotton and farm stored corn, and a dozen other plans to relieve farm distress. Theoretically, all of these plans have merit. Actually only a few are working out to fit the theory. They are being presented so rapidly that it makes one dizzy to try to follow them. Money is being spent at a rate that makes the Farm Board, with its half billion dollars, look like a piker.

**Revision of Grain Standards.**—And then, last September, the Bureau notified the grain trade that, as a result of several years of investigation, they were planning to revise the grain standards and make a number of important changes.

As far as I can find out there has been but little local demand and no general sentiment for these changes. At a general public hearing

held in Kansas City in February, E. C. Parker, head of the grain division, presided in person. Representatives of practically every organized grain market in the southwest, elevator ass'ns, millers' organizations and farm groups, as well as several prominent farmers, expressed themselves violently, opposing changes at the present time. At other hearings, in various parts of the country, we are told that the sentiment was the same. And yet, on the 2nd of April, the Secretary of Agriculture notified the public that on July 2 most of the proposed changes would become effective. The Bureaucratic mind still maintains that it is the best judge of what is good for agriculture.

I am convinced that both the grain trade and the farmers are capable of handling their business in an intelligent manner. I am further convinced that as a whole the grain business is and always has been conducted in an economical manner, and that grain has been handled at a less cost between the producer and consumer than any other raw material.

I believe there has been too much governmental interference in business.

We talk a lot about "getting back to normalcy." If we want to get back to normal conditions we must eliminate a lot of these cockeyed, bureaucratic, screwy, soviet schemes that are not normal. And when we do, but not until we do, will American agriculture and American business be back on a sound basis.

## New Grades Will Discount Farmers' Lower Grades

J. J. Kraetli, of Kansas City, in his recent address before the Missouri Grain Dealers & Millers Ass'n at Sedalia, vigorously attacked the bureaucratic grain division of the Department of Agriculture for its arbitrary changing of the grades of grain.

He referred to the well known controversy on heat damage in 1922, smut in 1924, and sick wheat in 1927. He added: "I think these changes are a distinct tightening up of the standards and will result in greater discounts for the lower grades of wheat. The general opinion seems to be that the demand for most of these changes must have come largely from within the Bureau rather than from the grain trade. Whether this is true or not, the fact remains that in spite of strenuous opposition on the part of the trade, the Sec'y of Agriculture is determined that the policies of his Bureaus must be supported.

"It is readily seen that this unnecessary tightening up of grades on these two major grains of this territory will work to the detriment of the producer and create such uncertainty on the part of the country grain buyer that he will be reluctant to use his judgment in bidding for grain for fear that rigid grading will place the grain he ships to market in the discount class, for by increasing the hazards it immediately reacts even on otherwise good quality grain. It has taken years for country elevators to acquaint themselves with the present grain standards and dealers are now paying farmers more money based on quality and can more readily determine grades than has been possible in the many years the present standards have been in effect."

## Country Elevator Operating Costs

[Continued from page 17]

doing business and keeping in mind the truth that capital should be kept profitably employed, he will be less inclined to fight his competitor with his pocketbook, more inclined to work with his competitor to the end that each may make a reasonable living and be in position to render a more helpful service to the community.

The 458 codes approved by the NRA are expected to cost industry \$100,000,000 for enforcement. The general construction industry has budgeted \$2,750,000 for its code alone, and the average is \$181,202.

**Kansas City, Mo.**—The Southwestern Millers League at its annual meeting June 28 unanimously re-elected R. W. Magill, Wichita, Kan., chairman of the board; Ralph W. Hoffman, Kansas City, vice-chairman; E. H. Hogueland, pres. and commerce counsel; W. R. Duerr, Kansas City, treas.; I. M. Herndon, sec'y and traffic manager.

## A Rapid Handling Country Elevator

Fast handling of grain is the outstanding feature of the new 14,000 bu. cribbed and iron clad elevator built at Hayes, Ill., for the Tuscola Cooperative Grain Co. Altho the storage capacity is small, its principal purpose is receiving and loading, and the design centers around this purpose. A truck load of grain may be weighed and dumped inside of two minutes and a box car may be loaded inside of an hour.



An Iron Clad Cribbed Elevator at Hayes, Ill.

The elevator is 20x27 ft. on the ground, 35 ft. to the bin floor, and has six bins. Construction is of cribbing, set on a waterproof reinforced concrete foundation, iron-clad with bird proof cornices and eaves.

In an attached 14 ft. driveway is the deck of a 15 ton truck scale, its recording beam visible to the truck driver thru the window of the adjoining office. An all steel truck lift empties the grain from loaded trucks into the pit below. It is a double pit with a flip-flop so that both ear corn and small grains may be handled.

The leg encloses a 14 inch rubber covered cup belt, carrying 12x6 in. D.P. cups, around a Western roller bearing boot pulley and over a 44 in. head pulley. The head pulley runs at a speed of 41.9 r.p.m., driven by V-belt drive direct from a 7½ h.p. geared speed-reducer motor. The head shaft is mounted on anti-friction bearings.

In the basement of the elevator is a Western combined corn sheller and cleaner, driven by a 20 h.p. motor. A conveyor on this machine carries the cobs to the outside of the elevator where they may be stacked or burned. The shelled and cleaned corn is elevated to bins or to loading spout.

Weighing of outbound grain is thru a 10-bu. automatic scale, in the cupola, into an 8 in. well-casing to which is attached a flexible loading spout.

The elevator was built by Younglove Cooperative Engineering Co., and is now in operation.

**Shipstead's amendment** to the A. A. Act redefining farm parity to include labor, interest and taxes, was vetoed by the president, removing three reasons for changing the processing taxes.



## Full Capacity Type Registering Beams for Grain Hopper Scales

By A. B. JACOBUS, Chicago, Ill.

At first scales were simply crude even balances. Then the principle of levers was applied as represented in the steelyard or present cotton beams. This represented the extent of scale development thru several centuries and up until about 100 years ago when a system of compound multiplying levers for connection to the steelyard was invented. The invention of the lever system provided for weighing heavy loads far beyond the capacity of the steelyard. The steelyard with its limited capacity soon became inadequate for use with lever systems, which led to the development of the weighbeam.

The early beams were provided with counterpoise weights supported from the tip pivot with a comparatively small part of the capacity represented by a sliding poise on the beam.

While the advantage of full capacity beams which would eliminate the inconvenience and liability of error in the operation of counterpoise beams was recognized early in the development of weighing equipment, further improvement was delayed many years because there were no machine tools available for accurately notching the beams to provide proper setting of heavy poise.

More accurate tools came into use and it became the practice to cut a single notch in the beam for each setting of the poise with as great a degree of accuracy as was possible with the equipment available and then to file such notches by hand to final adjustment.

The development of motor cars with mass production of interchangeable parts led to many refinements in machine tools and finally it was possible to cut the notches within a satisfactory tolerance and eliminate the sealing, thus producing a more accurate beam.

A special notching machine was designed and built especially for this service after engineers had analyzed the requirements for the unusually high degree of accuracy and dependability necessary for a satisfactory product.

The development of this machine along with research and experience in its tooling and operation and in the selection and preparation of material to be machined resulted in the production of beams accurate to within very small tolerances and at reasonable cost. With this equipment it is possible to produce full capacity beams that compared favorably with counterpoise beams as to accuracy and sensitiveness, but there still remained only the single notch to take the wear of constant weighing so that sustained accuracy comparable to counterpoise beams for heavy capacity weighing of expensive commodities in large volume was not yet attained. For this reason the use of type registering counterpoise beams for terminal grain weighing was still maintained as a standard practice.

**Multiple Notched Beam.**—The development of this notching machine and experience in its operation opened the way for the multiple notched beam where the poise contacts a considerable number of notches, thus eliminating notch wear and insuring sustained accuracy of the beam thru long periods of operation, thus removing the last handicap of the full capacity beam as compared to the counterpoise beam in grain weighing.

The full capacity type registering grain hopper beam is of heavy design to reduce deflection and insure maintaining approximately the same sensibility reciprocal thru its entire range of capacity. The full capacity with 5-lb. graduations provides for printing the ticket by a single operation, saves time and reduces the probability of errors. The poise is designed to prevent the accumulation of dust as far as it is possible to do so. Convenient covered openings are provided for removing such dust as settles within the poise.

Figure 3 shows the results of tests for the accuracy of notches on two different beams. The errors indicated in these tests, while exceedingly small, are balance errors and not multiplying errors. Therefore, they have very little effect on the accuracy of the scale. The actual notching of the beams is far more accurate than indicated by these tests since there is a slight drag, depending upon the direction from which the latch slides into the notch, which shows up in this kind of a test. Some recent improvements, however, in this poise provide for always seating the poise against the same side of the notches regardless of the direction the poise is moving as the latch takes its seat.

Figure 4 shows graphically the results of a test on a 2500-bushel hopper scale equipped with the beam covered by the No. B test in Fig. 3.

It will be noted that the errors, while exceedingly small at any part of the test, are less thru that part of the capacity where weighing usually is done. This test with its error of only 1 pound in 14,000 lbs. and this reduced to approximately  $\frac{1}{2}$  pound thru the range of usual weighing is almost within the order of "Believe it or not" and leaves an exceedingly small margin to be hoped for in the way of future improvement in the accuracy of grain hopper scales.

Permission has been granted to the farmers whose fields ran over their allotted acreage in a recent inspection to combine and thresh the surplus acreage, provided they bin the grain separately from that grown on their allotted acreage, and store it in separate bins. It cannot be sold upon the market, but must be mixed with other feeds; and this method of handling by farmers with contracted acreage must be supported by affidavit. Farmers will enjoy this regimentation of their activities.

## Marketing Sealed Corn

By S. W. WILDER, Cedar Rapids,

before Western Grain & Feed Dealers Ass'n  
So long as the prices at the country stations are high enough to secure for the farmer enough to liquidate his loan and leave him an equity, the marketing will naturally be done in the usual manner and flow thru regular channels.

This condition exists today thruout Illinois, most of Iowa and most of Nebraska and there has already been considerable unsealing, about 5,000,000 bus. The demand for feed requirements has advanced the market in many localities several cents above the shipping or industrial basis.

The reduction of acreage thru the corn-hog program and the drouth conditions which prevail would seem at this time to indicate little probability of serious market declines from this level. We have, however, gathered the suggested information and some of the statistics and comparisons are quite interesting.

The loans made by the Commodity Credit Corporation to farmers aggregate nearly \$120,000,000, covering approximately 265,000,000 bus. of corn, equal to about 10% of the normal corn crop of the United States.

The approximate number of bushels of corn sealed in Iowa is 132,000,000; Illinois, 61,000,000; Nebraska, 52,000,000; Minnesota, 7,000,000; Missouri, 3,000,000; South Dakota, 3,000,000; Indiana, 2,700,000; Kansas, 500,000, and Ohio, 140,000 bus.

Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska have about 90% of the total, Iowa alone has 50% of the total.

In Missouri, two counties, Atchison and Nodaway, have 1,800,000 bus., or nearly two-thirds of all the corn sealed in that state.

In South Dakota practically all the sealed corn is in the five or six south-eastern counties.

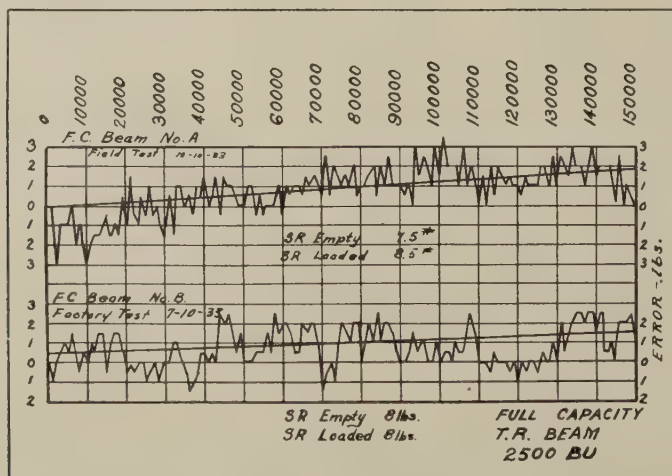
In Iowa, 23 of the 99 counties contain one-half the corn under seal.

In the states outside of Iowa, Illinois and Nebraska, advices and conditions indicate that the local demand in each state will absorb the corn wherever and whenever it is released.

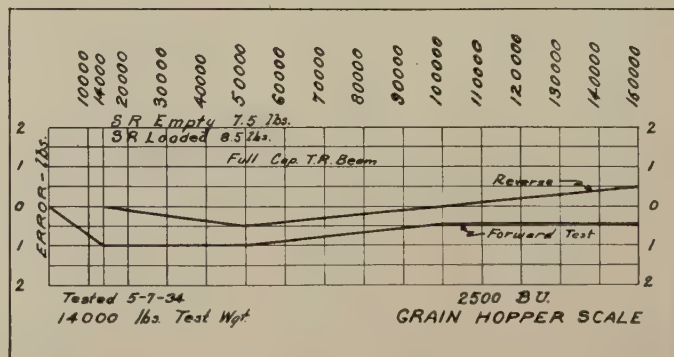
The total farm reserves for Iowa on April 1 were 203,000,000 bus., with 132,000,000 bus. under seal, which indicated about 70,000,000 free corn. Iowa normally uses 352,000,000 bus. of corn per year for feed, approximately 30,000,000 bus. per month. If these estimates were correct, Iowa was completely out of free corn on June 10 and is now cutting into the sealed corn at the rate of 1,000,000 bus. per day.

The corn under seal in Iowa is nearly twice the amount of the normal annual shipments which average around 70,000,000 bus. There are only two counties in the state, Harrison and Guthrie, that do not have more corn sealed than is normally shipped out during the year.

Now that the President has signed the Frazier-Lemke act scaling down farm loans, when will the needy farmers find owners of surplus funds who are rash enough to lend them cash on first mortgages except at 50% discount. Instead of helping the farmer to borrow, this new radical law destroys his long established credit and closes the doors of all private money lending agencies to him.



Record of Tests of Full Capacity Beams "A" and "B."



Results of Test of 2,500-bu. Hopper Scale with Beam No. "B."



# Grain and Feed Trade News

Reports of new firms, changes, deaths and failures; new elevators, feed mills, improvements, fires, casualties and accidents are solicited.

## ARKANSAS

Harrison, Ark.—After a shutdown of six years, the flour mill here has been re-opened.

Lead Hill, Ark.—The flour mill at this point has been re-opened after being closed for five years.

## CALIFORNIA

Chico, Cal.—A. B. Jackson, for 35 years a grain buyer at Colusa, Cal., has opened a grain brokerage business here on Second St.

Willows, Cal.—W. B. Harden, former owner of the Willows Warehouse Ass'n, out of business for about five years, died early in June.

Tehama, Cal.—Nick Hesse is building a grain elevator of steel construction on his ranch one mile from this point. An application for a spur track to the elevator has been filed with the railroad.

Willows, Cal.—Fire broke out in the Willows Grain & Feed Mill June 10, but was extinguished before much damage was done; loss, about \$75. Defective wiring was thought to have caused the fire.

Stockton, Cal.—The first unit of this port's new grain terminal (reported in the May 9 Journals) is now under construction, John Hachman having the contract, cost to be \$55,000. As previously reported, facilities are being installed for handling both bulk and sacked grain and will be completed in time to handle the new crop. The cost of the completed grain terminal will be about \$300,000.

## CANADA

Prud'homme, Sask.—The Saskatchewan Wheat Pool Elvtr. here burned June 20.

Delisle, Sask.—The local Quaker Oats Co.'s elevator burned June 11; insurance, \$10,000.

Ottawa, Ont.—The bill for the separate grading of garnet wheat was passed unanimously by the senate agriculture and forestry committee on June 21, after having previously passed the house of commons, to become effective Aug. 1, 1935. After that date garnet will be excluded from the grades known as No. 1 hard, No. 1 northern and No. 2 northern. So ends a controversy of several years' duration. The new grades are published elsewhere.

Windsor, Ont.—The proposed drying and cleaning elevator for corn has been suspended because of the protests of elevator owners in this section that no such storage space was needed. The minister of public works gave his promise that unless the government was satisfied that the construction of such an elevator would not work a hardship to existing elevators, the project would not be carried out. It was to be a part of the public works program.

## COLORADO

Walsh, Colo.—The Hall-Baker Grain Co.'s elevator (Farmers National Warehouse Corp.), which has been under the management of O. S. Evans since last September, has been closed.

## ILLINOIS

Nashville, Ill.—Muentner Bros. have added to their elevator equipment a McMillin Truck Dump.

Oakdale, Ill.—The Sauers Milling Co. recently installed a McMillin Truck Dump at its elevator at this point.

Bunker Hill, Ill.—F. Ray Kerile is the new manager of the Bunker Hill Farmers Co-op. Co.'s elevator.—H.

Wyoming, Ill.—The Wyoming Grain Co. is installing a second airlift for large trucks at its elevators here.

Orangeville, Ill.—The mill here owned by Mrs. M. Bennett was slightly damaged by fire at 6:45 p. m., June 22.

Stark, Ill.—Improvements for the dumping of large trucks have been made at the elevator of the Wyoming Grain Co. at this point.

Hayes (Tuscola p. o.), Ill.—The Tuscola Co-op. Grain Co. has completed its new elevator here, which opened for business on June 21.

Earlville, Ill.—The office of the Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co.'s elevator was damaged by fire on June 15, at 3 p. m.; loss, \$150; covered by insurance.

East St. Louis, Ill.—A recent fire at the local plant of the Allied Mills, Inc., damaged the building to the extent of about \$100 and feed binder twine to \$1,500.

McCall, Ill.—Cliff Brown, who has been operating an elevator at Adrian for the past year, has taken over the management of the elevators at this point and at Ferris.

Dahlgren, Ill.—F. F. Aydt, operating local flour mill, has bot the steel grain storage tanks formerly used by the Dahlgren Milling Co. A new steel head house will be built.—H.

Burksville, Ill.—Herman Oldendorph, of Waterloo, has been appointed manager of the local elevator recently bot by the C. Becker Milling Co., of Red Bud, Ill., from the Monroe Milling Co.

Arcola, Ill.—David Kanitz, who has been managing two elevators at Chesterville, Ill., for Clarence Coombe, is now with the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point. Mr. Coombe has leased his houses to A. F. Davis and his son.

Peoria, Ill.—Rumor credits Walgreen & Co. with the purchase of the old Whole Wheat plant recently vacated by Hiram Walker & Co. Evidently Walgreen & Co. will make gin and whiskey for their 650 drug stores. This should help to improve Peoria's daily demand for grain.

Havana, Ill.—The Continental Export Co., of St. Louis, Mo., has bot the elevators formerly owned by the Brooks Grain Co. at the following points: Havana, Chandlerville, Easton, Biggs and Topeka. Fred Lyons, manager of the Havana elevator, will remain with the new owners.

Butler, Ill.—Our company has leased the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at Butler [as reported in the Journals last number] and we are closing our elevator at Hillsboro, Ill., temporarily and buying and shipping thru the Butler elevator.—Barnstable-Ware Feed & Supply Co., Frank Ware.

Hillsboro, Ill.—Frank Rouhselange, of this city, and A. H. Stokes, who has been in the grain business in St. Louis for several years, have organized a new firm, known as the Central Grain Co., which will buy and sell grain and soy beans, with stations at Hillsboro (where the offices are located), Coffeen, Barnett, Reno and Hornsby.

Sparta, Ill.—Sec'y W. E. Culbertson, of the Illinois Grain Dealers Ass'n, explained the country elevator code to members of the Southern Illinois Millers Ass'n, convening here June 26. About 140 were present. Officers of the ass'n are: C. H. Koenigsmark, Waterloo, pres.; A. E. Ponder, Chester, first vice-pres.; John Rupert, Murphysboro, second vice-pres.; J. L. Grigg, Sparta, sec'y-treas.

DeLong, Ill.—The Valley Grain Co., of Galesburg, Ill., which operates an elevator at this point, one of the five villages on the line of the C., B. & Q. R. R. from Galesburg to Fairview, which branch has been abandoned by the railroad, has filed suit in the U. S. District Court asking revocation of an order permitting abandonment, asserting that it has been injured by the order, which became effective May 22, and that an investment of \$3,500 will be lost if rail service is not resumed.

Mattoon, Ill.—A suit has been brot by Lorain, Elmo and Boyd Bennett, sons of the late Clark Bennett, against the General Grain Corp., whose headquarters are in this city, and J. Roscoe Grace, to determine to whom money should be paid in a grain deal between the Bennetts, the General Grain Corp. and Mr. Grace.

## CHICAGO NOTES

The rate of interest for advances on Bs/L during July has been set at 5% per annum.

Board of Trade memberships are selling for \$7,575, an increase of \$75 over the previous sale.

Trading in new style corn futures will not begin until Sept. 2. Since the new grades went into effect July 2 all orders for purchase or sale of wheat, oats, rye and barley are understood to be for new style.

The Board of Trade Post of the American Legion will hold the fourth meeting on Americanism July 12, at 2:30 p. m., in Room 300, Board of Trade Bldg. A speaker of prominence will talk on the Constitution.

Jesse L. Livermore, market trader, has been discharged from bankruptcy in federal court. Creditors, whose claims total over \$5,000,000, appeared unconcerned over the future of their claims, offering no opposition to his discharge.

New members of the Board of Trade include the following: Frederick P. Wheeler, David F. Engel, John P. Howard and Gaylord Stone. Memberships transferred: William C. Bolle, Estate of Henry W. Batterman, Estate of John J. Meany, Giles E. Berry, Estate of Walter H. Murphey, John B. Luebbing, Estate of William Howard, John A. Kemp, Henry W. Hunt, Eugene W. Seele. Name changed: Benjamin Frank Schwartz changed to Benjamin Frank Black.

The directors of the Board of Trade have ruled that with the consent of customers and without charging a commission trades may be changed by a house from old to new style; but when two different firms exchange such trades for customers the trades must go thru the clearing house, the sales taxes paid being kept separate, in event of the internal revenue department ruling such transfer is not a sale subject to tax. The manner of handling the transfer for tax exemption being in doubt the Board of Trade suggested July 7 that no further transfers be made between old and new futures.

## INDIANA

Hazleton, Ind.—The Dr. Arthur Elvtr., operated by the Hazleton Flour Mills, is being remodeled.—H.

Franklin, Ind.—Windstorm badly twisted and broke the conveyor in the plant of the Suckow Milling Co. recently.

Princeton, Ind.—The old Zenith Mill & Elvtr., formerly operated by the Barr Milling Co., is being dismantled.—H.

Albany, Ind.—Ross Simmers has sold his interest in the Beach & Simmers Elvtr. to his brother-in-law, Bert Beach.

Evansville, Ind.—Chas. Nunn & Sons are installing a new elevator manlift in their plant located on Harmony Road.—H.

Roanoke, Ind.—The Meyer Grain Co. has been making improvements at its elevator, including a new truck dump and repairing of the office and garage.

Brookston, Ind.—Fire originating in the concrete cob house from undetermined cause did slight damage to the property of the Brookston Grain Corp. on May 26.

Colburn, Ind.—W. A. Ostrander, of Buck Creek, Ind., owner of an elevator here, closed the house for a week, late in June, and it was reported that he was considering closing it permanently.



Greentown, Ind.—The Greentown Elvtr., operated by the Tipton Milling Co., was open Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays before harvest and will be open every day during harvest. Miss Rosie Reed has charge of the elevator.

Rushville, Ind.—The Lawrenceburg Roller Mills Co., of Lawrenceburg, Ind., has leased from T. Rich Reed, of Rushville, the elevators formerly operated by him in Rush County and located at Farmers, Carthage, Sexton, Homer and Ging.

Bentonville, Ind.—The Milroy Grain Corp. has leased the elevator at this point and placed Scott Powell in charge. The company also operates the elevator at Milroy (as reported in the June 13 Journals), both plants being under the management of "Bun" Guild.

Stone Bluff, Ind.—The office of the Jones Bros. elevator was wrecked in the windstorm of June 22, but the elevator proper was damaged but little, a small part of the roof being blown off. The office was insured for \$300, which does not quite cover the loss. Three men in the elevator office at the time of the storm escaped with minor bruises.

Amboy, Ind.—Claude L. Aukerman's new 10,000-bu. elevator, described in the June 13 Journals, and which was expected to open in just three days, burned June 29, sparks from a passing locomotive being blamed for the fire; loss, \$15,000; partly insured. In addition to the elevator, a coal shed, cattle barns and a building containing the office and seed rooms also burned. Mr. Aukerman was in Indianapolis at the time of the fire, buying some additional equipment for the elevator, which replaced a fire loss of 1931.

West Point, Ind.—W. W. Pearson's many friends and acquaintances in the grain trade will be sorry to learn that he is in the Home Hospital, at LaFayette, Ind., in a serious condition from blood poisoning. While superintending the putting in of a truck dump at Bremen, Ind., on May 29, he received a cut with a hatchet on the back of his left hand, severing the leaders of three fingers. Later blood poisoning developed, and on June 23 he was rushed to the hospital at 6 o'clock in the morning for an emergency operation. The bones were scraped, in an effort to save his hand. Mr. Pearson, who is connected with a machinery firm, has been calling on the trade for the last 15 years, and has a wide acquaintance. At one time he operated his own elevator at this point.

#### INDIANAPOLIS LETTER

Edgar G. McCollum, sec'y and manager of the Indiana Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co. and a former sec'y of the Farmers Grain Dealers Ass'n of Indiana, died June 25, in the Methodist Hospital, after a short illness, from heart disease. His widow and one son survive him.

The report that the Indiana Farm Bureau has acquired the Midwest Elevator properties is incorrect, as we have not disposed of any of our interests. The elevator and the elevator company is still under the management of Wm. R. and Geo. H. Evans.—Wm. R. Evans, president, Midwest Elvtr. Co.

Following are the new members of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n: Uhl-Snyder Milling Co., Connerville; Harlan Grain Co., Kentland and Perkins Spur; Welborn & Holland Co., Frankton; E. K. Sowash Grain Co., Inc., St. John; Max Katz Bag Co., Indianapolis, and Burket Elvtr. Co., Burket.

June 29 was the dead line for all operators of "for hire" trucks to register their trucks, according to the State Trucking Code Authority. Grain dealers who charge their customers for the delivery of grain, feed, etc., come under the code and must register, and those using their trucks for such services and not making a legitimate charge for same had better watch their step under the grain code. Fred K. Sale, sec'y of the Indiana Grain Dealers Ass'n, gives it as his personal opinion that trucking of grain for the farmer without a reasonable charge is a violation of the fair trade practices of the grain code.

C. E. Rhoades' flour mill near this city burned June 21; loss estimated at \$3,000.

## IOWA

Leland, Ia.—The Leland Farmers Elvtr. Co. has renewed its charter for 20 years.

Emmetsburg, Ia.—Ed Kane has resigned as manager of the local elevator of the Quaker Oats Co. and has been succeeded by Eugene Cole.

Hayfield, Ia.—The North Iowa Grain Co. made extensive repairs and improvements to its elevator here. The T. E. Ibberson Co. did the work.

Radcliffe, Ia.—The Quaker Oats Co. is having its elevator here remodeled and iron-clad, the T. E. Ibberson Co. having the contract for the work.

Atlantic, Ia.—Mrs. Anne Wolfinger, wife of Leo Wolfinger, grain dealer here, died June 28, from heart trouble, at the age of 36 years.—Art Torkelson.

Vincent, Ia.—Merle Blue, of Farnhamville, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, succeeding Nels Ersland, resigned.—Art Torkelson, with Lamson Bros. & Co.

Cooper, Ia.—Damage estimated at \$300 was done to the D. Milligan Co.'s elevator, June 16, when fire broke out in the cupola, before the fire department succeeded in extinguishing it. Loss was covered by insurance.

Sioux City, Ia.—C. C. Flanley, of the Flanley Grain Co., and Paul Ketels, of the Martin Ketels Milling Co., were recently elected to serve on the board of directors of the Sioux City traffic bureau.—Art Torkelson.

Birmingham, Ia.—The Carson Mill, owned by W. Lincoln Carson and operated by Guy Bailey, burned June 28; loss, \$10,000; the cause of the fire was the backfiring of the gasoline motor used in operating the machinery. A new hammer mill and other equipment had only recently been installed. Not insured.

Luton, Ia.—A new 25,000-bu. elevator of cribbed construction has been completed by H. Raub, giving this point an elevator after being without one for two years, the former elevator having burned. A 7½-h.p. motor operates the head drive, and truck dump, scales and 11x6-inch salem buckets are included in the equipment.

Des Moines, Ia.—The manufacture of soy bean oil will soon begin at the Spencer Kellogg & Sons linseed oil plant here, the oil to be shipped to refineries in Buffalo and other cities. Work is progressing on the 1,000,000-bu. elevator under construction here for Spencer Kellogg (as previously reported) by the James Stewart Corp.

Des Moines, Ia.—The Pease Hay Commission Co.'s offices were visited by robbers over the holiday of July 4 and a small amount of money taken. The vault was smashed and a number of small metal boxes, used for filing records, broken open. Another metal box, said to contain a considerable amount of money, was overlooked by the thieves.—Art Torkelson.

Fort Dodge, Ia.—The Plymouth Corn Products Co. is a new concern that will manufacture a by-product of alcohol to be made from corn to be sold as cattle feed mixed with alfalfa and straw. The plant will have capacity to handle 1,200 bus. of corn and barley a day to produce 3,000 gallons of alcohol not for beverage purposes, and will cost about \$15,000.

Cedar Rapids, Ia.—Construction of the plant and storage silos of Soybean Products, Inc., organized this spring, as previously reported, will start about the middle of this month. It will be of re-inforced concrete and will have a storage capacity of 75,000 bus., and expects to be ready to handle beans this fall. Soybean oil and soybean oil meal will be produced, and later machinery will be installed for refining vegetable oils.

## KANSAS

Amey, Kan.—On June 12 windstorm damaged the elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co.

St. Francis, Kan.—We may put in a distributor if crops warrant same.—St. Francis Milling Co.

Abilene, Kan.—On June 8 the Abilene Mills Co. sustained windstorm damage to its mill plant, as did also the "Midwest" plant and the mill plant of the Security Flour Mills Co.

Coffeyville, Kan.—The Moore-Lowry Flour Mills Co. sustained a sprinkler leakage loss on June 20.

Talmage, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Abilene Flour Mills Co. on June 21.

Lewis, Kan.—The Gano Grain Co.'s elevator has been re-opened, with John Wheeler as manager.

Manter, Kan.—The Johnson Co-op. Grain Co. has opened its local elevator, with Donald Webb in charge.

Norton, Kan.—The mill plant of the Peerless Flour Mills Co. was damaged by windstorm on June 8.

Leoti, Kan.—The Farmers National Warehouse Corp. sustained windstorm damage to its elevator on June 15.

Medicine Lodge, Kan.—The Hunter Milling Co. sustained windstorm damage to its elevator on June 11 or 12.

Selden, Kan.—On June 15 the elevator of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Humboldt, Kan.—Two new grain dumps, for handling large trucks, have been installed at the Humboldt Elvtr. Mills.

Buffalo, Park, Kan.—The elevator of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. was damaged by windstorm on June 15.

Metcalfe (Caldwell p. o.), Kan.—On June 16 the elevator of the Consolidated Flour Mills Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Topeka, Kan.—On June 22 the mill plant of the Commander-Larabee Corp. and/or the Larabee Flour Mills Co. was damaged by windstorm.

Great Bend, Kan.—John Gassert, wire operator, has succeeded Louis Hausum, resigned, as manager of the local office of B. C. Christopher & Co.

Wellington, Kan.—T. C. Hadley, retired, former grain buyer for the Hunter Elvtr. Co., of this city, died June 24, of asthma. He was 59 years of age.

Gerlane, Kan.—The Commander-Larabee Corp. and/or the Larabee Flour Mills Co. sustained windstorm damage of considerable proportions recently.

Satanta, Kan.—The Pettit Grain Co.'s elevator has been opened after being closed for the last year, under the management of O. E. Robinson, of Liberal.

Glen Elder, Kan.—The elevator and stock of B. Lynch and Paul Bailey, operating as Glen Elder Elvtr. & Mills, were slightly damaged by windstorm on June 22.

Wichita, Kan.—Two new legs are being installed at the elevator of the Commerce Mill & Elvtr. Co. and a number of other improvements made at the plant.

Abilene, Kan.—The Rock Island Elvtr. of the Abilene Flour Mills Co. was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 21, also the mill plant of the Security Flour Mills Co.

Wichita, Kan.—On June 23 a choke in an elevator leg in the mill plant of the Wichita Flour Mills Co. caused the ignition of the belt. Fire was confined to the leg.

Marysville, Kan.—The North Kansas Grain Dealers Ass'n held a meeting here on June 30, at 7:30 p. m., the chief topic of discussion being the code and its requirements.

Wichita, Kan.—Saturday night, June 23, a belt in the elevator of the Wichita Flour Mills caught fire, causing slight damage. A motor was shot to have started the blaze.

Frankfort, Kan.—Forrest & Burnett, of Blue Rapids, are the new owners of the J. A. Sconce elevator, operated for the past nine years by Mr. Sconce as the Frankfort Grain Co.

Cairo, Kan.—After having been manager of the Cairo Equity Exchange elevator for the past five years, J. H. Highfill has gone to Sawyer, Kan., to become manager of the Sawyer Equity Exchange elevator.

## WEEVIL ERADICATION

Use Liquefume Grain Fumigant for storage grains. Liquefume Flour Fumigant for flour and warehouse stocks.

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## Scouler-Bishop Grain Co.

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WICHITA or KANSAS CITY



Lovewell, Kan.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator plant of the Scoular-Bishop Co. on June 19.

Vandale Station (Wichita p. o.), Kan.—The feed mill and warehouse of W. J. Stevens were slightly damaged by windstorm on June 21.

Phillipsburg, Kan.—W. H. Bandt, pioneer grain man of this town, died June 28, at the age of 80 years. Mr. Bandt had been active in the grain business here for over 35 years.

McPherson, Kan.—The C. E. Robinson Elvtr. Co. is now operating the Colburn Bros. elevator under lease, with Ernest Swick in charge. Mr. Robinson operates another elevator here.

Sawyer, Kan.—J. H. Highfill, of Cairo, Kan., manager of the Cairo Equity Exchange's elevator for the past five years, is the new manager of the elevator of the Sawyer Equity Exchange.

Copeland, Kan.—N. E. Hackney, elevator superintendent for the Farmers National Grain Corp. at Enid, Okla., has been appointed manager of the Farmers National's 500,000-bu. terminal elevator at this point.

Greensburg, Kan.—The 80,000-bu. elevator of the Farmers Grain & Supply Co., described in detail in the Apr. 11 Journals, has been completed by Chalmers & Borton and is now in operation. W. H. Ruth is manager.

Plainville, Kan.—W. A. Wilmoth is the new manager in charge of the Plainville Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant. He was formerly with the Rea-Patterson Milling Co. at Coffeyville, Kan., and has had 20 years' experience in the grain business.

Isabel, Kan.—Ray Lowman, for many years manager of the Larabee Flour Mill Co.'s elevator at Protection, Kan., has also taken over the management of the Larabee elevator at this point, and plans to divide his time between the two elevators.

Hannum, Kan.—The Bossemeyer Bros.' elevator has been re-opened, after being closed for over a year, with D. H. Gordon, of Concordia, Kan., in charge. The excellent wheat in this section this year decided the company to open the elevator.

Council Grove, Kan.—The Hammer Grain & Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, valued at about \$11,000, burned during the afternoon of June 20. It contained about 6,000 bus. of wheat and oats. Four or five coal bins, owned by the grain company, also burned.

Hugoton, Kan.—The H. V. Parker Grain Co., whose elevator burned June 19, as reported in the Journals last number, will rebuild the elevator at once. About 4,000 bus. of new wheat was damaged by the fire, but it was thought some of it could be salvaged.

Mulvane, Kan.—Carl T. Cooper has leased the A. A. Hatfield elevator here and has signed a contract with the Hunter Milling Co., of Wellington, to purchase wheat for that company. In addition he will conduct a general hay and grain business.

Salina, Kan.—A wire has been leased here by the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City, from the Bartlett Frazier Co. King Warren, formerly of Kansas City, is manager here for the company, which now has direct wire service to Chicago and Kansas City.

Protection, Kan.—During the absence of Ray Lowman, manager of the local elevator of the Larabee Flour Mill Co., who has also taken over the management of the Larabee elevator at Isabel, Kan., and will divide his time between the two points, Mrs. Lowman will have charge of the elevator here.

Clearwater, Kan.—An elevator having a capacity of about 1,400 bus. has just been completed on the old H. R. Watt farm near here, now owned by the Chambers Estate, both Mr. Watt and Mr. Chambers having been pioneers to this section in 1873. Two big concrete silos on the farm were converted into elevator bins, a dump and pits were dug, the ground graded and drained to keep water out of the pits, and the building covered with galvanized iron. The elevator is over 60 feet from top to bottom.

Cheney, Kan.—The two local elevators of the Home Grain & Supply Co., which has owned them for eight years, have become the property of the Hart-Bartlett-Sturtevant Grain Co., of Kansas City, Mo., owners and operators of a line of elevators in Kansas and Oklahoma. Mrs. Theo Willard, who has managed the local elevators for a number of years, will continue as local manager and buyer for the new owners. A new 10-ton truck scale has just been installed.

Belle Plaine, Kan.—Wolcott & Lincoln, Inc., operator of the Wellington Terminal Elvtr. Co., Wellington, Kan., have taken over the Farmers Elvtr. at this point and at Geuda Springs. J. W. Nixon and Ben Dorsett will be the managers here, and John Clifton will be manager at Geuda Springs. Wolcott & Lincoln now have seven elevators in Sumner County in addition to the Wellington Terminal Elvtr.

Peabody, Kan.—A team of horses was dumped into the Peabody Equity's elevator along with the wheat, on June 26, when the dump, which is a combination wagon and truck dump, for some reason failed to lock at the proper position for dumping, and instead skidded the team into the dump, while the load of wheat broke loose and rolled down the driveway until it was stopped by the corner of a building. The horses were hoisted from the dump by a truck and seemed none the worse.

Arkansas City, Kan.—The receivers of the Kansas Mill & Elvtr. Co., Standish Hall and Tom Pringle, have been ordered by the district court to sell the company's property, which consists of a re-inforced concrete elevator having a capacity of 400,000 bus., a wood elevator with a capacity of 100,000 bus., a 1,800-barrel mill, a 100-barrel corn mill, an office building and nine country grain elevators in this state and in Oklahoma. Frank Kell, of Wichita Falls, Tex., and associates have operated the mill since June, 1927, when they bot it.

## KENTUCKY

Pembroke, Ky.—Wind ripped several sheets of roofing from the mill of the Pembroke Roller Mills on June 23.

Crittenden, Ky.—The old flour mill building, owned by J. M. Collins and one of the old local landmarks, has been taken down.

Louisville, Ky.—Gov. Ruby Laffoon has signed the bill that requires that the number of pounds of flour in sacks be stamped on the outside of the sacks with the label.—A. W. W.

Louisville, Ky.—The local plant of the Washburn Crosby Milling Co. was damaged by fire, on June 27, that to have been caused by an overheated motor in the feed grinding department; loss, \$2,000. The fire caused a 24-hour shutdown of the plant.

Louisville, Ky.—Grain consumption is down about 2,500 bus. daily in Kentucky distilleries over the midsummer period. If Gov. Laffoon signs a bill to increase state tax to 10 cents a gallon from 5 cents, several plants will not be started and others will be dismantled and shipped elsewhere.—A. W. W.

## MARYLAND

Mount Airy, Md.—The Mount Airy Milling Co., Inc., sustained damage to an electric motor in its plant on June 12. Damage was probably caused by lightning.

Westminster, Md.—The plant of the Farmers Fertilizer & Feed Co. burned at 4 a. m., June 17; loss, about \$85,000; partly insured. Several box cars on a railroad siding were also damaged. It is expected the plant will be rebuilt at once.

## MICHIGAN

Marion, Mich.—The Kent Elvtr. Co. has improved its equipment by the installation of a Jacobson Economy Electro-Magnetic Separator.

Okemos, Mich.—The Okemos Elvtr. Co. recently ordered an Economy Electro-Magnetic Separator, built by the A. F. Jacobson Mach. Wks.

Orleans, Mich.—George McQueen, of Belding, Mich., has bot the elevator here that has been under lease to C. H. Runciman and operated by Walter Wingeier.

Detroit, Mich.—An addition to the plant of H. W. Rickel & Co. is under construction, which will increase the company's malt production by more than 200,000 bus.

Charlotte, Mich.—Following the death of Ian Shepherd, of the L. H. Shepherd Grain, Bean & Milling Co., reported in the Journals last number, petitions have been filed with the court for permission to sell the milling properties.

Tecumseh, Mich.—The old Globe Flour Mill here is being re-conditioned by Henry Ford, who will use it for processing soy beans raised on his own farms, the oil being used for paint and for other purposes, and the fiber and meal also filling a place in the Ford plants.

Alma, Mich.—Central Michigan Co-op. Elvtr. Co., incorporated; capital stock, \$50,000; incorporators: Fenton Fishbeck and others; to deal in grain, seeds, farm supplies, etc. As reported in the Journal's last number, the Alma Roller Mills have been taken over by the new organization.

Hastings, Mich.—Charles H. Cook, manager of the Woodland Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, has been appointed permanent receiver of the Hastings Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, whose elevator is valued at about \$57,000. Mr. Cook had been the temporary receiver for the ass'n at the time the business was turned over for liquidation May 4.

Lansing, Mich.—The National Grain Co. has been organized here and has taken over the Walton Milling Co. mills and elevator in North Lansing, as a base for its operations in Michigan. W. W. Walton, owner and operator of the Walton Mills for 22 years, is pres. and general manager. Buying, selling and storing of grain, and manufacturing cereals and flour will be carried on. Plans, which will require some time to mature, include the erection of large grain storage houses, to be erected on land owned by the mills.

## MINNESOTA

Rush City, Minn.—Hail damaged roofing on the warehouse of W. M. Allred on June 23.

Jasper, Minn.—Windstorm damaged the roof of the coal shed of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. recently.

Louisburg, Minn.—Wind damaged the coal shed of the Louisburg Farmers Elvtr. Co. on June 14.

Taunton, Minn.—The Taunton Co-op. Elvtr. Co. sustained slight windstorm damage to its elevator on June 13.

Duluth, Minn.—Death came to Carl F. Wiberger, formerly of the Consolidated Elvtr. Co., of this city, on June 12.

Barnesville, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is having a new roof put on its annex. J. H. Fisch Co. is doing the work.

Holloway, Minn.—The Holloway Market Co. sustained windstorm damage of considerable proportions to its elevator on June 19.

Ortonville, Minn.—On June 19 wind damaged shingles on feed mill and also damaged office roof of the Ortonville Elvtr. & Milling Co.

Welch, Minn.—Nelson Bros. elevator and feed mill burned late in June, together with 2,000 bus. of wheat, 2,000 bus. of rye and 500 bus. of oats.

Kragens, Minn.—The Farmers Elvtr. Co. is overhauling its plant getting ready for the new crop. It has installed new chutes, line shaft and steel spouting, the J. H. Fisch Co. making the improvements.

**Specialists in  
Ventilating Grain Elevator Legs and Grain Storage Bins**

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*District offices in Chicago, St. Louis, Minneapolis and other large Cities*  
**ROBERTSON PROTECTED METAL ROOFING AND SIDING IS STRONG AND CORROSION-PROOF**



Clinton, Minn.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of the Farmers National Warehouse Corp. and/or the Farmers National Grain Corp. on June 19.

Kensington, Minn.—On June 19 wind tore off roofing on the cupola for a space of about 9x14 feet and also tore off some of the eave spouting on the elevator of the Poppleston Elvtr. Co.

Moorhead, Minn.—The Moorhead Farmers Elvtr. Co. has appointed I. R. Olson manager of its elevator. He was formerly manager of the Co-op Grain Co.'s elevator at Cogswell, N. D.

Kragnes, Minn.—Max Goldberg, of Moorhead, Minn., is having his elevator at this point, which he recently took over, thoroughly overhauled and repaired. The house was formerly known as the Olson Elvtr.

Boyd, Minn.—On June 13 fire originating in the cupola from unknown origin caused building damage which was confined to the cupola, and also some damage to about 2,500 bus. of various kinds of grain, being mostly water damage.

Albert Lea, Minn.—The Albert Lea Food Products Co., a new concern, is opening for business in the old Albert Lea Milling Co. building, which has been reconditioned. C. M. Peterson is at the head of the plant. Feeds, flour and dried buttermilk will be manufactured.

Lake City, Minn.—On June 29 a short circuit in a radio connection in the plant of the Tenant & Hoyt Co. caused a fire which burned a hole through the floor and completely destroyed the radio. Some fire got into the ceiling and the entire interior of the office was badly smoked.

Faribault, Minn.—The Faribault Flour & Feed Co. is overhauling its plant, making changes in the leg equipment, overhauling the attrition mill and the corn cracker equipment. A new receiving pit will be installed to handle grain from the box cars. The T. E. Ibberson Co. is doing the work.

Lawndale, Minn.—The Farmers Grain & Merc. Co., of Rothsay, Minn., owns the elevator at Lawndale and has moved the old scale from Rothsay and installed it in the Lawndale elevator. The scale has been completely overhauled and put in first-class condition. The installation was made by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Cannon Falls, Minn.—The Cannon Valley Milling Co., of this city, and the Northwestern Milling Co., of Little Falls, Minn., have consolidated, but will maintain the individuality of each company. The Little Falls plant, having a capacity of 800 barrels, is now closed for repairs and remodeling, and operations will be carried on here at the 1,500-barrel plant of the Cannon Valley Co. for the present. Officers and managers remain the same, except that J. W. Stephenson, former pres. of the Northwestern Milling Co., has retired. The incorporation of the Northwestern Milling Co. has been announced; capital stock, \$50,000; stated capital, \$10,000; incorporators: William Howard Bovey, Jr., M. L. Hallowell, Jr., and E. M. Schuler.

## MISSOURI

Carrollton, Mo.—Martin Berning, of Norborne, Mo., has been employed in Carrollton to buy grain for the Seward Grain Co., of Hardin, Mo.

Triplett, Mo.—The Brunswick Feed & Elvtr. Co., of Brunswick, Mo., has taken over the elevator here formerly operated by Collins & Son and is now operating it.

Boonville, Mo.—The Boonville Mills Co.'s new 60,000-bu. elevator, construction of which was reported in the Apr. 25 Journals, is now in operation. It was designed by Horner & Wyatt and constructed by the Ryan Const. Co.

St. Louis, Mo.—While waiting in his car for a train to pass, in East St. Louis, Ill., on June 21, M. E. Toberman, of the Toberman Grain Co., this city, was robbed of \$50 and his watch by two negroes, one of whom pressed the point of a pistol against him.

Marthasville, Mo.—The Warren County Milling Co., a new organization, has purchased the Marthasville Milling Co. and will soon have in operation a large feed and flour mill here. Large grain bins will be erected some time in the near future by the new company, officers of which are: Pres., Hy Buescher; vice-pres., W. J. Voelkerding; sec'y, T. G. Miller; treas., Stanley Wulff.—W. J. Voelkerding.

## KANSAS CITY LETTER

Lightning damaged the milling plant of the Rodney Milling Co. on June 14.

Applicants for membership in the Board of Trade include Jack Kinney Moore, of Wichita, Kan., on transfer from his father, the late John H. Moore.

N. E. Carpenter, who has had charge of the Enid, Okla., office of the Farmers National Grain Corp. since 1931, has been returned to this city to resume his old place with the corporation.

The serious illness has been reported of B. F. Hargis, former pres. of the local Board of Trade, father of Ben L. Hargis, also a former pres. of the Board, and local manager for Lamson Bros. & Co.

The directors of the Board of Trade have decided to continue trading in old style futures, to avoid complications, instead of quoting new style separately. Any loss will be borne by the warehousemen.

The Simonds-Shields-Lonsdale Grain Co. was the recipient of many greetings, bouquets, etc., on the recent 50th anniversary of its existence, this well known grain house having been founded in this city on July 1, 1884. May it live to be one hundred!

## MONTANA

Ulm, Mont.—Windstorm damaged the driveway door in the plant of the State Elvtr. Co. on June 11.

## NEBRASKA

Dixon, Neb.—F. J. Hopkins has bot the J. J. Mullaney elevator at this point.

Denton, Neb.—The new manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator is Frank E. Sullivan.

Red Cloud, Neb.—The mill plant of H. H. and S. D. Smith, operating as Red Cloud Milling Co., was slightly damaged by windstorm on June 8.

Murray, Neb.—Ray E. Fredericks, for the past few years manager of the Murray Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator, has bot the business from local stockholders.

Friend, Neb.—Lightning ran into the Acme Mill on the wiring during a severe electrical storm on June 22 and started a fire, which was soon put out. Considerable damage was done to electrical equipment.

Fremont, Neb.—Firemen responded to the alarm sounded by a North-Western Railroad engineer, vigorously blowing the whistle of his engine, in time to save the Reichsteiner Alfalfa Mill from destruction by fire late last month.

Lebanon, Neb.—Clyde Fields, formerly second man in the elevator of the Danbury Equity Exchange, at Danbury, Neb., has been appointed manager of the Lebanon Equity Exchange elevator, succeeding G. E. Girdner, now manager of the Farmers Union Co-op, Ass'n's elevator at Holbrook, Neb.

Omaha, Neb.—Under the national warehouse law the warehouseman must give bond for not less than \$5,000 nor more than \$50,000, the amount to be fixed "at the rate of 5 cents per bu. of the maximum number of bus. that the warehouse will accommodate." The state warehouse law requires a bond the amount of which is fixed by the State Railway Commission but not less than \$1,000 for country grain elevators, and elevators must carry combustion, fire, lightning and tornado insurance protection for all grain in store. Dealers can give a surety bond or a personal surety bond, but the personal sureties must qualify for twice the amount of the bond. The Nebraska State Railway Commission administers the law and "is authorized to require such increases in the amount of such bonds from time to time as it may deem necessary for the protection of the storage receipt holders."—Nebraska Grain Dealers Ass'n, by J. N. Campbell, Sec'y.

## Stratton Grain Company

ST. JOSEPH, MO.

Southwestern Wheat and Corn  
Operating Stratton Elevator  
2,000,000 Bus. Capacity

## NEW MEXICO

Clovis, N. M.—Clovis Wheat Growers, Inc., have bot the elevator here from the William Pipkin Estate. The Wheat Growers, composed of 150 eastern New Mexico wheat farmers, has recently incorporated. R. D. Furby will remain as manager of the elevator, which is a bonded warehouse.

## NEW YORK

Granville, N. Y.—The feed plant of the Race Milling Co. was badly damaged by fire recently, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars.

Collins, N. Y.—The detached warehouse of the James Gray Milling Co. was severely damaged by fire, probably of incendiary origin, on June 23.

New York, N. Y.—Joseph Sydeman, a member of the Produce Exchange, died very unexpectedly, on June 17, from a heart attack. He was 44 years of age.

Canastota, N. Y.—The interior of the Bowman Feed Mill was badly damaged by fire at 5 p. m., June 18; six carloads of grain and machinery and equipment valued at \$15,000 were destroyed. Grain not damaged by fire was water soaked to such an extent that it could not be salvaged.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Co. experienced a mild dust explosion on June 19, the only damage being caused by the water used to extinguish the fire that followed. The fire was confined to a small part of the fourth floor of the mill building, which was damaged but slightly.

Buffalo, N. Y.—In order to correct the records at Albany, the state capital, the Eastern States Milling Co. has filed a certificate giving the location of its plant as at Kenmore, instead of Buffalo. The plant is just outside the city line. The company's new 1,000,000-bu. elevator addition is expected to be completed early in October.

## NORTH DAKOTA

Glen Ullin, N. D.—Peter Kastner, Jr., has succeeded Frank Pluth as manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator, Mr. Pluth having gone to Hebron, N. D.

Cogswell, N. D.—I. R. Olson, manager of the Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, has resigned, effective July 15, to take a position with the Moorhead (Minn.) Farmers Elvtr. Co.

Finley, N. D.—Stockholders of the Finley Farmers Grain & Elvtr. Co. recently voted to reshingle the elevator this summer, and discussed the matter of building a feed mill.

Hebron, N. D.—Frank Pluth, former manager of the Farmers Grain Co.'s elevator at Glen Ullin, has been appointed manager of the Farmers Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point.

Erie, N. D.—Bolmeier Bros. are making major repairs to their elevator, including leveling up the house, installing new 15-ton scale, new head drive, roofs and pits. The J. H. Fisch Co. has the contract.

Belfield, N. D.—William F. Doering has been appointed manager of the Independent Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding the late Arthur Pearson, whose death was reported in the June 13 Journals. The elevator will probably be painted and repaired.

## OHIO

Jamestown, O.—D. A. Oliver has leased the Jasper Elvtr. and is now operating it.

Pandora, O.—Wind damaged roofs of buildings comprising the plant of the Pandora Milling Co. on June 22.

Scott, O.—Wind damaged the roofs of the north and south elevators of the Scott Equity Exchange Co. on June 22.

Bellevue, O.—On June 19 and 20 high winds tore the roofing from the cupola of the mill of the Buckingham Milling Co., Inc.

Shelby, O.—Part of the roof of the office building of the Shelby Equity Exchange Co. was torn off by windstorm on June 22.

Osborn, O.—R. E. Crone has been appointed manager of the Osborn Co-op. Grain Co.'s elevator, succeeding William Slipes, resigned.



Findlay, O.—William S. Martin, hay and straw dealer, died at his home here, June 29, of paralysis and heart trouble at the age of 72 years.

Toledo, O.—The Cloverleaf Elevator is being painted with aluminum paint. This is all we plan to do to the elevator this season.—Sam L. Rice.

Troy, O.—The elevator property of G. N. Falknor & Sons was slightly damaged by exposure to the burning of the Hobart Mfg. Co. on May 29.

New Holland, O.—Joe Owens has been named manager of the local elevator of the Ralston-Purina Co., which has been put in condition for handling the new crop.

Cook, O.—The elevator here owned by the Ralston-Purina Co. has been thoroughly gone over and will operate this summer under the management of O. W. Neff.

Derby, O.—Alva Hill has had his elevator thoroughly overhauled and a larger and wider entrance made, built of concrete and steel posts. New fences have also been added.

Toledo, O.—After being associated with the Farmers National Grain Corp. at this city for years, Fred Mayer has resigned his position. Oscar Slosser will remain as local manager.

Ravenna, O.—The Portage Farm Bureau is operating with repairs and machinery recently furnished by the Sidney Grain Mch. Co., including Kwik-Mix Feed Mixer and Corn Cracker.

Cincinnati, O.—Russell Simmons, his brother and other associates are operating as the Simmons Feed Co. at a new location, the Simmons Milling Co. having been liquidated and the former location given up.

Postoria, O.—A blaze broke out in a concrete storage room containing corn cobs, at the elevator of the Ohio Farmers Grain & Supply Ass'n. at 8:30 p. m., June 25, but was soon put out, damage being estimated at \$20.

Camden, O.—Ed Lynch, of Bath, Ind., recently purchased from the Klopp Bros. the elevator formerly owned by the Farmers Grain & Supply Co. and opened it for business during the second week of June. He has installed some new machinery.

Bellaire, O.—On June 19 the old Eastern Ohio Flour Mill, built over 70 years ago and abandoned a few years ago, burned. The mill was operated for years by the Ault interests. The George Robinson Estate was the owner at the time of the fire.

Milton Center, O.—One of the two elevators here operated by the Royce & Coon Grain Co. burned at 1 a. m., June 27, following one of the severest electrical storms in years, lightning being that responsible for the fire. The structure that burned was used only part time, and contained no grain. The building was insured. The company's other elevator, about 200 feet away, was saved.

Circleville, O.—The Circleville group of the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers Ass'n held its annual summer meeting at the Pickaway Country Club on June 28, with 132, an unusually large number present. Discussion and explanation of the country grain elevator code and also the retail feed code were given. Golf had been arranged for entertainment, but many thought it too hot to indulge.

Jenera, O.—The second six month audit of the Jenera Co-op. Ass'n under the management of E. H. Heldman was completed June 16 and the report shows a net gain of \$2,189.75. The feed business has been very good the first six months of the year. The Jenera Co-op. Ass'n produces its own brand of feeds known as the Echo feeds for hogs, cattle and poultry. The first six months of this year over 500 tons of Echo feed were sold.—Jenera Co-op. Ass'n.

## OKLAHOMA

Gansel, Okla.—Windstorm slightly damaged the elevator of E. J. Miller on June 11.

Hunter, Okla.—On June 16 the elevator of Russell Howard was slightly damaged by windstorm.

Gould, Okla.—The S. W. Carmack Grain Co. opened the new 50,000-bu. addition to its elevator last month.

Hollis, Okla.—The Farmers Union Co-op. Exchange has increased its capital stock from \$10,000 to \$15,000.

Choteau, Okla.—The Bouldin-Thornton Grain Co. opened its office here last month, with Jack Crockett as buyer.

Junction City, Okla.—Fire, believed to be of incendiary origin, destroyed the elevator and stock of the Chickasha Milling Co. on July 2.

Leedy, Okla.—Leedy Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n, incorporated; capital stock, \$5,000; incorporators: Joe H. Graybill, Paul Howard and Chris Kauk.

Nash, Okla.—W. M. Russell, of Cherokee, Okla., has leased the Home Grain Co.'s elevator here. Mr. Russell has bot grain at Ingersoll for some time.

Fargo, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Ass'n, which operates an elevator here, has bot another elevator from a banker who acquired it on a debt. There are three elevators at this point.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—The machinery at the Pecos Valley Alfalfa Mill was slightly damaged by fire at 10 p. m., June 9; loss, about \$500. Practically no damage was done to the building.

Indianapolis, Okla.—The Nelson Grain Co.'s elevator at this point burned early in the morning of June 12; loss, \$2,000; building and equipment were valued at \$1,500 and grain stored at \$500; grain was covered by insurance and building partly covered.

Thomas, Okla.—Local farmers have bot four elevator properties formerly belonging to the Oklahoma Wheat Pool Elvtr. Corp., and have selected Charles E. Shaw, cashier of the First National Bank, to manage the properties, the firm name being Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Ass'n of Thomas.

Watonga, Okla.—The General Grain Co. has appointed Paul Shaw manager here, succeeding Perry Unruh, who recently moved to Enid, Okla. Mr. Shaw has been with the grain company for many years, having had charge of the Greenfield elevator of the company before his transfer to this city.

Mt. View, Okla.—The Farmers Co-op. Elvtr. Co., Mr. Comstock, manager, has made arrangements to operate as a state licensed and bonded elevator. Only a part of the elevator is reserved for storage, and the company will continue to buy grain as heretofore from those wishing to sell outright.

Newkirk, Okla.—The General Grain Co.'s north elevator here has been bot by A. C. Boeck and Ora Meeks, of Newkirk. The new owners contemplate razing the building as soon as harvest is over. This elevator was erected in 1897 and was last operated by the Perry Mill & Elvtr. Co. It has been unused for several years.

Enid, Okla.—Merle H. Howard, of Kansas City, former manager of the Equity Grain Co., succeeds N. E. Carpenter as manager of the Enid office of the Farmers National Grain Corp., Mr. Carpenter having been transferred back to Kansas City by the Farmers National. W. B. McMullen has been appointed successor to N. E. Hackney as elevator superintendent at Enid, Mr. Hackney going to Copeland, Kan., as manager of the new 500,000-bu. elevator there.

## PACIFIC NORTHWEST

Estes, Wash.—The Kahlotus Warehouse Co. is enlarging its grain warehouse at this point.

Baker, Ore.—The name of the Marshall Grain Co. has been changed to Hoge-Wells Supply Co.

Seattle, Wash.—The Globe Feed Mills burned July 1; loss, \$60,000. The fire was that to have been of incendiary origin.

Port Orchard, Wash.—W. M. Marcum is again with the Peninsula Grain Co. here, having transferred from the Silverdale branch.

Mission, Ore.—The Farmers National Warehouse Corp's new 150,000-bu elevator is now receiving grain. Tom Sloan is in charge.

Portland, Ore.—Fay Malone, grain broker, is reported to be recovering from a recent operation for appendicitis, with which he was taken very suddenly.

Marcellus, Wash.—The Marcellus Farmers Elvtr. Co. has discarded its old 10-ton wagon dump scales and has installed one of the latest 15-ton truck dump scales.

Prosser, Wash.—E. W. Fry will start his alfalfa mill late in July. Last year the mill was in operation for only six weeks, but is expected to run longer this year.

Portland, Ore.—W. J. Clohessy has been appointed to succeed Douglas McIntyre, resigned, as manager of the North Pacific Emergency Export Ass'n, acting as representative of the A.A.A.

Hansen, Ida.—Neale Hazard, manager of the Hollister Mill & Elvtr. (local operating name of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.), at Hollister, Ida., has been transferred to this point by the company.

Alicel, Ore.—Have converted part of our flat warehouse into bins for bulk storage, making room for about 30,000 bus. more bulk grain.—Grande Ronde Grain Co. (head office Island City, Ore.)

Hollister, Ida.—The Hollister Mill & Elvtr. (local name of the Colorado Milling & Elvtr. Co.) will be closed here and Neale Hazard, manager, transferred to Hansen, Ida., by the Colorado Co.

Seattle, Wash.—James U. Bates, manager of the grain department of Russell, Miller & Co., died June 16, following a brief illness, at the age of 37 years. He is survived by his widow, two sons and one daughter.

Weston, Ore.—L. G. Beckley, formerly of Pilot Rock, Ore., where he bot wheat for 22 years, is now local representative of the Pacific Coast Elvtr. Co., succeeding S. A. Barnes, who resigned the agency after being here 31 years.

Tacoma, Wash.—Claiming that the Kenworthy Grain & Milling Co. failed to carry out a contract to accept several hundred tons of alfalfa, Phylinda G. Langdon and Ed Means have filed suit in superior court asking judgment for \$3,630.

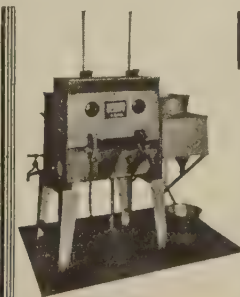
Vancouver, Wash.—The 2,000,000-bu. elevator, started last February, and described in previous numbers of the Journals, to be operated by the Pacific Continental Grain Co., is now receiving wheat, having been completed early this month by Alloway & Georg.

Portland, Ore.—Offices have been opened in the Lewis Bldg., this city, by the Cargill Grain Co., with E. T. Petterson, formerly of Minneapolis, Minn., as manager. Wheat, barley and oats will be handled, principally for shipment to the East, and mainly by water.

Fairbanks, Wash.—The Seattle Grain Co. has sold its large grain warehouse at this point to the Oakesdale Grain Growers, Inc., who now have six warehouses, at the following points in this state: Two at Belmont, two at Warner, one at Oakesdale and one at Fairbanks.

Eagle, Ida.—Mrs. Mae L. Perkins has sold her flour mill here to W. K. Long, of Pocatello, Ida., head of the Pocatello Flour Mills. In 1923 M. D. Perkins purchased the Eagle Milling Co. and formed the Fidelity Milling & Mercantile, under which name he operated the mill and also a general store. Since his death in 1932, his widow has conducted both establishments.

Almira, Wash.—All warehousemen in this county attended a meeting here late in June, called by E. C. Sammons, state warehouse inspector. All warehouses must be operated on the basis of warehouse tariffs filed and offenders are subject to fine and imprisonment. Lyle Cabbage was elected temporary pres. of the warehousemen and C. A. Connor, of Creston, temporary sec'y.



## PROFIT

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Kickers

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Our equipment used by the Govern-  
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thousands of mills and elevators.

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325 W. HURON STREET  
CHICAGO ILLINOIS



## SOUTH DAKOTA

Plankinton, S. D.—Windstorm damaged the elevator of the Furchner Elvtr. Co. on June 19.

Blunt, S. D.—It is reported that the National-Atlas Elvtr. Co.'s elevator at this point has been closed.

Verdon, S. D.—The local elevator of the Eagle Roller Mill is being painted and repaired by the T. E. Ibberson Co.

Milbank, S. D.—Windstorm damaged the windrows and siding of the elevator owned by the DeWerd Milling Co. on June 19.

Kennebec, S. D.—The Farmers Union Elvtr., badly damaged in a windstorm recently, as previously reported, is being rebuilt.

Carthage, S. D.—Farmers Elvtr., incorporated; capital stock, \$10,000; incorporators: M. E. Harmon, O. F. Jones, N. J. Campbell, F. J. Anderson and Art Florine.

Crandall, S. D.—The Eagle Roller Mill, of New Ulm, Minn., is having its elevator at this station painted and repaired and new coal sheds built, the T. E. Ibberson Co. doing the work.

Humboldt, S. D.—On June 19 windstorm damaged shingles on the coal shed and did considerable damage to Elvtr. No. 1 of the Farmers Elvtr. Co. and also took the roof off the small coal house and the top off the chimney in the plant of Hubbard & Palmer Co.

## SOUTHEAST

Wayside, W. Va.—Fire starting in the Marvel Flour Mill, a three-story frame structure, at 2:30 a. m., June 23, destroyed six buildings, including the post office, and caused damage estimated at about \$14,000.

Roanoke, Va.—At the annual convention of the Piedmont Millers Ass'n, held in this city June 21 and 22, the following officers and directors were elected: Pres., Karl Sherrill, Statesville, N. C.; first vice-pres., G. H. Vaden, Gretna, Va.; second vice-pres., W. W. G. Smart, Shelby, N. C.; executive com'tee: C. B. Fretwell, Spartanburg, S. C.; E. C. Wine, Harrisonburg, Va.; C. E. Worley, Bluff City, Tenn.; James A. Sloan, Mt. Ulla, N. C.; Edwin C. Fockler, Richmond, Va., and Sec'y S. F. Poin-dexter, Richmond, Va.

# Fort Worth

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Smith-Ingraham Grain Co.

Domestic and Export Grains, Field Seeds

The Ft. Worth Elv. & Whsg. Co.

Federally Licensed Storage, Consignments

## TENNESSEE

Vale, Tenn.—Smith Bros. recently installed a steam powered grist mill in connection with their sawmill here.

Nashville, Tenn.—A voluntary petition of bankruptcy has been filed for the Charles A. Hill Co., Inc., a former wholesale feed company here, which has been out of business for some time and the company's books destroyed. Liabilities were listed at about \$84,500 and assets at approximately \$14,000.

## TEXAS

Perryton, Tex.—The Selman Grain Co. has opened its elevator here, with W. A. Teter as manager.

Huntton, Tex.—The local elevator of the Selman Grain Co. was opened last month under the management of George Fletcher.

Truscott, Tex.—The elevator and stock of the Bullion Grain Co. were totally destroyed by fire of undetermined cause on June 18.

Beeville, Tex.—Walter Range, proprietor of the Purity Feed & Seed Co., is building a 50x80-foot warehouse and feed milling plant.

Ft. Worth, Tex.—M. D. Johnson, of the C. M. Carter Grain Co., suffered a broken collar bone recently while horseback riding, and has been confined to his home.

Port Arthur, Tex.—The Kansas City Southern's elevator here will be closed on July 1. Lack of export business is given as the reason. Phil A. Grotevant was the superintendent.

Amarillo, Tex.—George Weares, who for the past 17 years has managed the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s mill at Higgins, Tex., has been transferred by the company to the office here.

Graham, Tex.—Kay Kimbell, pres. of the Kimbell Milling Co., of Ft. Worth, Tex., who recently bot the Graham Mill & Elvtr. Co.'s plant, as previously reported, has now bot the Charles E. Hinson elevator here.

Higgins, Tex.—Ed Belden, who for a number of years has been employed with the Great West Mill & Elvtr. Co., has been promoted to manager of the company's elevator at this point, succeeding George Weares, who has been transferred to the Amarillo office.

Dalhart, Tex.—It was reported late in June that the early opening of the elevator of the Dalhart Grain Growers, Inc., was expected. The new organization recently purchased the elevator of the Dalhart Grain Co., owned by John Craig, which was built a few years ago.

Natalia, Tex.—The warehouse adjoining the Natalia Feed Co.'s feed mill burned at 2 a. m., June 11; the loss was not great, as the feed in the warehouse was running low, and the main part of the plant, containing the machinery and equipment, was saved. The buildings belong to the Frettelieri Estate and the mill is operated by the Natalia Feed Co., M. E. Howard, manager.

Brownwood, Tex.—A grain growers co-operative has been organized here, affiliated with the Texas Wheat Growers, Inc., and operations have begun at this point. Blanket and Zephyr, and will also be carried on at Bangs, Brooksmith and Cross Plains. W. P. Logan, of Brownwood, will be manager. A lot has been leased from the Frisco Railroad, scales have been installed and a scale house and office will be erected at once. For the present loading is being done with portable elevators. The co-op. expects to erect as soon as possible permanent loading elevators either here or at some other point.

## UTAH

Ogden, Utah.—At the annual meeting of the Ogden Grain Exchange on June 28 the following officers were elected: Pres., V. P. Campbell; vice-pres., J. J. Neville; sec'y, Lloyd C. Stone (re-elected); directors: W. A. Talbott, H. W. Stein, E. R. Alton, H. M. Blackhurst, Henry H. Blood and N. W. Crowther.

## WISCONSIN

Boyd, Wis.—Mill roof of the Boyd Produce Co. was badly damaged by windstorm on June 23.

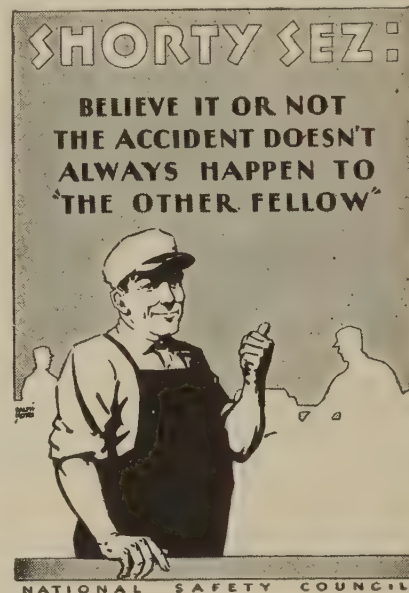
Menomonie, Wis.—Windstorm damaged the elevator and feed mill of the Wisconsin Milling Co. on June 23.

Whitewater, Wis.—Wind blew in the doors at each end of the covered driveway at the end of the elevator building of Bentley Dadmun on June 20.

Sheboygan, Wis.—A malting business alone is now being done by the Konrad Schreier Co., operator of a mill and elevator here. The company had been specializing in a malted wheat product.

## WYOMING

Gillette, Wyo.—The Campbell County Marketing Ass'n has been re-incorporated as the Farmers Co-op. Ass'n of Gillette, Wyo.



## Grain Contracts with Farmers

Form 10 D. C. is recognized as the best for contracting grain and seed from farmers, and is in extensive use by grain dealers. Do not take chances with verbal contracts. They lead to misunderstandings, differences and disputes, as well as loss of profits and customers. Contract certifies that farmer:

"has sold.....bushels of.....at..... cents per bushel, to grade No....., to be delivered at.....on or before....." It also certifies that, "if inferior grain is delivered, the market difference at which such grain is selling on day of delivery shall be deducted. Any extension of time at buyer's option."

Originals are printed on bond paper, machine perforated so they may be easily removed; duplicates are of manila. All have spaces ruled on the back for recording each load delivered on the contract. Check bound, size 5½x8½ inches, 100 sets numbered in duplicate and supplied with 4 sheets of carbon paper. Order Form 10 DC Improved. Price \$1.10, f. o. b. Chicago. Wt. 1 lb.

Triplacating book is same as 10 DC and contains 100 additional copies of the contract printed on strong tissue and 4 sheets of dual faced carbon. Order Form 10 TC. Price \$1.35, f. o. b. Chicago. Weight, 21 ozs.

## Grain & Feed Journals Consolidated

332 So. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.



## Would Deliver Federal Warehoused Grain on Pit Contracts

The Farmers National Grain Corporation, thru its subsidiary, the Farmers National Warehouse Corporation, has taken over the lease of South Chicago Elevator "C" and annex "D," formerly operated by the South Chicago Elevator Co. as public elevators and regular under the rules of the Board of Trade.

Instead of applying for a license as a public grain warehouseman under the regulations of the Illinois Commerce Department and the law of Illinois the Farmers Warehouse Corporation is endeavoring to operate only under the Federal Warehouse Act, which is not so strict as the Illinois statute, under which all warehouse receipts must be registered with the state grain registrar.

Rule 281 of the Board of Trade of the City of Chicago provides that "deliveries shall be made by the delivery of registered warehouse receipts"; but the Farmers National has ignored the state and made no application to be licensed under the laws of the state, so that its warehouse receipts could be registered and made a good delivery on Board of Trade contracts. The Farmers National applied to the Board of Trade to have its house declared regular, which would make it necessary to change the rules of the Board, and by the law of Illinois the Board of Trade's rules on warehousing and delivery are made subject to the approval of the Illinois Commerce Commission. The Board of Trade, accordingly applied to the Commerce Commission for permission to change its rules to allow delivery on contracts of grain in the federally licensed warehouse of the Farmers National. At the hearing an objection was filed by the State Grain Inspection Department. It is thought that the State Commission will be reluctant to surrender its powers over what seems to be a purely intrastate business.

## Processing Taxes Opposed

The Southwestern Millers League is opposed to processing taxes. At its annual meeting June 28 in Kansas City, a resolution was adopted, reading:

WHEREAS, There is a great dissatisfaction with the processing taxes on wheat, cotton and other commodities, and such taxes impose an unfair and inequitable burden on the public; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, That we instruct our officers and directors to work for the complete elimination of such form of taxation.

## Greenville Company Incorporates

The Hall Grain Co., Greenville, O., was recently incorporated by O. P. Hall, G. D. Evans, and D. L. Gaskill with 200 shares of no par capital stock.

Behind this company is O. P. (Perry) Hall, whose long connection with the grain trade of



O. P. Hall, Greenville, O.

Ohio, and active ass'n work has made him a familiar figure.

First employed in the grain trade by the E. A. Grubbs Grain Co. in 1905, Mr. Hall continued with that company until it ceased operations last year.

Mr. Hall served the Ohio Grain, Mill & Feed Dealers' Ass'n as vice-pres. from 1928 to 1930, and as pres. from 1930 to 1932. For about 8 years he has actively served on Arbitration Com'te No. 3 of the Grain & Feed Dealers' National Ass'n.

The Hall Grain Co. is a member of both the Ohio and the National ass'ns. In starting the company Mr. Hall has the good wishes of countless friends thruout the trade, who are glad to know he is back in the grain business.

## Forage Planting on Contracted Acres

The AAA on June 30 removed all restrictions of any character on the use, for production of forage or pasture crops, of all lands, including both the "contracted" or rented and the "non-contracted" acres, under wheat, corn-hog and tobacco contracts.

Previous modifications permitted planting and use of all forage crops on the general or non-contracted acres, and the planting, pasturing and harvesting of all forage crops except fodder corn and grain sorghums on the rented land. The ruling of June 30 removes even this limitation.

Corn and grain sorghum so planted shall not be harvested as or used for grain. The ruling specifies that "harvesting for grain" shall include "hogging down" or pasturing after ears develop.

A previous modification permitted harvesting of seed for pasture and meadow crops from contracted acres to provide for future planting needs.

Gdynia, Poland, is finally to have an elevator, as decided three years ago, construction to start as soon as possible.

Why seek employment or make any effort to retain your present job if thru unemployment insurance the government protects you against want? Any taxpayer can readily explain the reason.

## Supply Trade

Saginaw, Mich.—The Smith Agricultural Chemical Co. has a new plant under construction.

Minneapolis, Minn.—E. F. Altman, pioneer manufacturer of grain elevator machinery, died June 26.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Catalog 55, just issued by R. R. Howell & Co., is one of the most complete catalogs of grain elevator and feed mill machinery published in recent years.

Muncy, Pa.—H. M. Soars was elected pres. and C. R. Sprout treas. of Sprout, Waldron & Co. recently. L. R. Sales, former manager of the power transmission and conveying equipment department was appointed general sales manager.

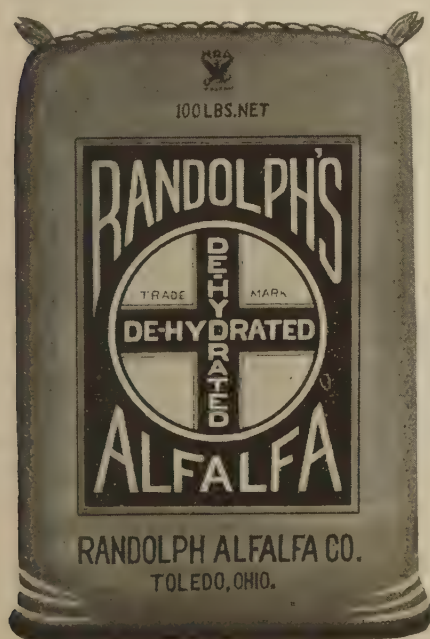
Schenectady, N. Y.—A new line of direct-current motors, designed for those applications where dust, dirt, moisture, or other foreign matter is present in large quantities, has been introduced by the General Electric Co. The new motors are totally enclosed and fan-cooled, and are available in a wide variety of electrical and mechanical modifications, in sizes from 1/2 to 200 h. p. An internal fan draws the warm air from the windings and core and circulates it around the totally enclosed interior of the motor so that it gives up its heat to the frame and end shields. An external fan draws cool air in thru mesh openings in an outer end shield and directs it over the surface of the magnet frame and inner end shields.

Argentine wheat stored at Liverpool is said to have gone out of condition.

## Fourth of July in Popcorn Fields

Farmers around Elba, Neb., have a story to tell when the nights are long and a shrill, snow-laden wind whistles around their homes in the winter time.

The sun has shown so hot in their fields this year that popcorn has been actually popping on the stalks, turning the top sides of many ears a snowy white.



## INDIANAPOLIS

The CITY of  
The  
**RANDOLPH**  
**GRAIN DRIER**

ACME-EVANS CO.  
THE EARLY & DANIEL CO.  
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INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC  
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**O. W. RANDOLPH CO.**  
Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.



# Field Seeds

**Woodstock, Ont.**—Seed cleaning machinery has been installed by the Oxford Farmers Cooperative Produce Co.

**Gooding, Ida.**—E. C. Davis has bot the old alfalfa meal plant here, and plans to remodel it into a seed and bean cleaning plant.

**Port Dover, Ont.**—Reeve James Misner, seed cleaner, has received a large order for lawn grass seed from the American Airways, Inc.

**South Whitley, Ind.**—Between 10,000 and 12,000 bus. of soy beans have been shipped by Mayer Grain Co. recently into the drouth stricken Northwest.

**Chicago, Ill.**—Dealers in seeds of verified origin met with W. A. Wheeler of the Department of Agriculture in annual conference at Chicago during the A. S. T. A. convention.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Elliott P. White, formerly with the Wood Stubbs Co., later head of the E. P. White Seed Co., now heads the wholesale seed and feed department of Bunton Seed Co.

**Olney, Ill.**—Schultz Seed Co. has been incorporated by Arthur E. Schultz, Bertha Mae Schultz and Bertha Schultz, to deal in all kinds of field seeds, grains, feeds, hay and other farm products.

**Louisville, Ky.**—Seeds sold at retail are taxable under the Kentucky sales tax law, enacted June 15, and made effective July 1. So is everything else, except gasoline, which bears a special road tax of its own. The tax is 3%, and its application begins at 10c. The first returns are due Aug. 15.

**Stockholm, Sweden.**—Edgar Brown, of the Buro of Plant Industry; M. T. Munn, of the New York experiment station, and F. S. Holmes, of the Maryland experiment station, are the American delegates who will attend the 7th congress of the International Seed Testing Ass'n, to be held here next month.

**Santa Ana, Cal.**—Election of officers by the Pacific States Seedsmen Ass'n last month placed Frank Leckenby, Seattle, pres.; Cy Voorhees, San Francisco, vice-pres.; Lawrence Haven, Santa Ana, Cal., sec'y-treas. Directors: L. W. Wheeler, Gilroy, Cal.; Herbert Stein, Phoenix, Ariz.; E. V. Burlingham, Forest Grove, Ore.; R. K. Bonnett, Moscow, Ida.

**San Francisco, Cal.**—The California Seed Council held its second quarterly meeting recently, authorizing its Pres. W. B. Early to appoint a publicity com'te, and postponing action on a proposal that all inter-county shipments of seed be accompanied by a blue tag, which is notice to the consignee that the seed may not be used until released by his county commissioner.

**Madison, Wis.**—Leavitt L. Olds, 69, pres. of the L. L. Olds Seed Co., pres. of the American Seed Trade Ass'n in 1921, died in the Madison General Hospital on June 26, the first day of the A. S. T. A.'s annual convention this year. He had been confined to the hospital since May 29 when he entered for an abdominal operation. One of a family of five girls and five boys, Mr. Olds won marked success in the seed business, winning a diploma and gold medal for his display and introduction of a "World's Fair" variety of potatoes in 1896. He was prominently identified with church and civic organizations in Madison. Surviving are his widow, and a daughter.

**Peoria, Ill.**—Kelley Seed Co. is installing a new gravity seed cleaner with buckhorn seed removing device.

**Reduction of live stock production by limiting the amount of stock feed grown next year was proposed July 6 by Sec'y of Agriculture Wallace.**

## Effect of Gold on the Dollar and on Prices

By Wm. P. Wood, Jr., Richmond, Va., before A. S. T. A.

Since changes in the value of the dollar have such a tremendous influence on seed prices, bringing prosperity to seedsmen when the price level rises, and bringing losses, receiverships, and bankruptcies when the price level falls, every seedsmen should study the causes for changes in the value of the dollar, and try to predict its future trend.

Changes in the value of the dollar are caused by changes in the supply of or demand for gold, plus changes in the amount of gold that a dollar will buy. Before we abandoned the gold standard on March 6, 1933, the amount of gold a dollar was worth was fixed by law and any change in the supply or demand for gold caused a corresponding change in the value of the dollar. The Gold Rush of '49 increasing the supply of gold, decreased its value and the value of the dollar, and caused the general price level to rise almost double in five years. Again a rapid increase in the world supply of gold from 1896 to 1914 caused the wholesale price level to rise 46 per cent.

Unless some phenomenal gold discovery is made increasing the supply of gold, or unless some large country discontinues the maintenance of gold reserves and the use of gold as money decreasing the demand for gold, prices expressed in pre-war gold currencies will undoubtedly remain below pre-war for some years.

On June 14, my old friend Prof. F. A. Pearson, who also taught Sec'y of the Treasury Morgenthau, wrote as follows:

I doubt whether there will be any change in the gold content of the dollar, that is, the price of gold, unless there is considerable distress or more public pressure for change than prevails at the present time. I think that there is going to be a rise in commodity prices in terms of gold independent of changes in monetary policy. I think that the producers of seeds and shrubs will have an unusually prosperous period during the next few years and I would maintain healthy stock during this period.

It is unlikely that there will be any major change in the value of the dollar during the remainder of the Roosevelt administration. With a constant price level only changes in the supply and demand of the individual commodity need be considered in predicting its price.

## Seed Trade in Agricultural Adjustment Program

By J. F. COX, REPLACEMENT CROPS SECTION, AGRICULTURAL ADJUSTMENT ADMINISTRATION,

The crop adjustment contracts authorized for 1934 have caused a shift from the production of the basic surplus crops (Wheat, Corn, Cotton and Tobacco) on over 40,000,000 acres to pasture and meadow crops, emergency forage and soil improvement crops. All contracts permitted the use of "adjustment acreage" for the planting of such soil improving crops as clover, alfalfa, sweet clover, lespedeza, timothy, blue grass, red top, brome grass, Dallis grass and other pasture and meadow grasses.

This caused increased demand for alfalfa, sweet clover, lespedeza, timothy and other grass seeds.

On May 29 due to drouth the Administrator announced that all forage crops except corn and grain sorghums could be grown on the contracted acres in connection with Corn-Hog, Wheat and Tobacco Contracts. This released over 20,000,000 acres of land and the removal of restrictions for planting these crops including fodder corn and grain sorghums on other than contracted acreage on farms under contract created a tremendous demand for seed of Sudan grass, millet, forage varieties of sorghums, soybeans, cow peas and other emergency forage crops. Supplies of most of these seeds after a period of two weeks were almost exhausted and prices reached a high level.

The A. A. A. plans continued increase in the acreage of pasture and meadow crops at the expense of the basic surplus crops produced in excess. A large demand for grass and legume seeds may be expected to develop.

The seed trade has experienced marked improvement over a year ago. Accumulated stocks have been reduced; volume of trade has been larger and prices have increased to the advantage of those who grow and handle seed.

On July 17 the seed trade will meet again with code officials of NRA and AAA to consider the code. This code, as it stands, carries strong clauses to control damaging trade practices, such as sale of blue grass and red top chaffs or inert material of any kind that will not grow as seed, and misrepresenting variety, germination or other seed qualities.

Leaders in the seed trade realize that the bad practices of a few reflect severely upon the fair trade practices of the majority, and have concluded it is better to "set their house right" than to make additional regulatory laws.

The seed trade, including all those who produce, harvest, prepare and service seed for use,

## Directory

### Grass and Field Seed Dealers

#### CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Crabbs, Reynolds, Taylor Co., clover, timothy.

#### FARINA, ILL.

Ging & Co., Red Top—carloads or less.

#### MEMPHIS, TENN.

Russell-Heckle Seed Co., carlot buyers-sellers field seeds.

#### PAULDING, O.

Stoller's Seed House, wholesale field seeds.

#### ST. LOUIS, MO.

Mangelsdorf & Bro., Ed. F., wholesale field seeds.

### ED. F. MANGELSDORF & BRO.

Buyers and sellers of  
Sweet Clover, Alfalfa, Lespedeza, Clovers, Timothy, Grasses, Fodder, Seeds, Sudan Grass, Soy Beans, Cow Peas  
St. Louis, Missouri

### FUNK BROS. SEED CO. BLOOMINGTON, ILLINOIS

SOY BEANS—SEED OATS  
FUNKS HYBRID CORN

Also 9 Other High Yielding Varieties  
PROMPT QUOTATIONS ON REQUEST

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ranks a necessary human activity. Human life and human progress depend upon the seed of cultivated plants conserved each year from harvest to planting time. A highly developed agriculture is necessary to maintenance and progress of civilization and agriculture needs high vitality seeds from varieties of proven worth.

## A.S.T.A. Convention at Chicago

A well attended 52nd annual convention was held by the American Seed Trade Ass'n in the Sherman Hotel, Chicago, June 26, 27 and 28.

All divisional groups of the organization were represented, and held group meetings. The meeting of the Field Seed Group was reported on page 535 of the last number of the JOURNALS.

PRES. L. M. KING, Minneapolis, presented his annual address, saying:

### Pres. King's Address

It has been my privilege to serve as Pres. of this Ass'n during the first year of the New Deal, a year of change, characterized by the uncertainties and anxieties incident to change, and to our embarkation as a nation upon a new and uncharted course. There has prevailed in Washington a philosophy which has assumed necessity, in the public interest, for a much greater degree of control and regulation of business by the government. We have been endeavoring to adjust ourselves to this philosophy and to the requirements of our government based upon it. Specifically, we have been attempting to solve the problems arising from the President's Reemployment Agreement and have been trying to work out a reasonably satisfactory code of fair competition under the National Industrial Recovery Act. Next year, in all probability, we shall have to learn to adjust ourselves to working under such a code.

It is highly improbable that the social and economic philosophy of our government will be altered in the near future, and it seems necessary that the implications must be accepted, and that we must recognize that an unaccustomed degree of supervision and control is in prospect.

At present there is much controversial opinion on regulation of business by government. I cannot but feel that regulatory measures should at the earliest possible moment be tested and judged in the light of practical experience. It is only in this way that we may be sure such measures are good or bad, or that the wheat and the chaff can be separated if, as is possible, they prove to contain both elements. I urge a wholehearted spirit of cooperation on the part of the seed trade with respect to our code, when approved, in order that errors may be corrected and uncertainties removed at the earliest possible moment.

SEC'Y C. E. KENDEL reported 272 active members, and a satisfactory financial position for the organization.

CHAIRMAN H. H. HOBBS of the Com'te on Free Seed Distribution reviewing work of the last year, felt the problem of free seed distribution is here to stay in one form or another for many years.

His com'te proposed that the local relief agency investigate cases calling for free seed, then issue an order for an amount of money based on retail seed prices, rather than for a definite quantity of seeds, permitting the individual to make his own selection in accordance with the garden space available and character of the land. The individual receiving the order would take it to his customary source of supply. The order would carry a restriction of not to exceed one pound of any one variety to any one individual, in order to prevent commercialization. The dealer would redeem his order at local, or county welfare headquarters, allowing the discount from retail prices agreed upon between the Ass'n Com'te and the Federal or State Relief Administration.

Acceptance of the plan must be obtained from Washington, and Mr. Hobbs suggested seedsmen await such acceptance before making local arrangements.

The Ass'n adopted the report and concurred in the recommendations.

PRES. KING led a discussion of the seed code, scheduled for public hearing in Washington, July 11. At this hearing differences between the seed trade and NRA on labor provisions will be aired and the seed trade given opportunity to prove present labor costs are high enough.

The Ass'n delegates unanimously adopted a resolution approving the proposed code, declaring:

RESOLVED, That this convention go on record as favoring adoption of the Code of Fair Competition for the Seed Trade, as approved for public hearing, with such changes or amendments as may be advisable in the judgment of the code com'te authorized by the entire trade at its meeting in Cleveland, O., on Sept. 5, 1933.

On motion of Chairman Charles D. Ross the convention voted that the code authority be entitled to reasonable compensation for its services, plus expenses.

### ELECTION OF OFFICERS

Election of officers placed for the ensuing year: A. W. Livingston, Columbus, O., pres.; Edgar W. Bowen, Detroit, 1st vice-pres.; Lane Wilson, Shreveport, La., 2nd vice-pres.; C. E. Kendel, Cleveland, O., sec'y-treas.; W. P. Wood, ass't sec'y. On the executive com'te were placed Merritt Clark, W. R. Hastings, Geo. S. Hutchison, Roy A. Edwards, Cy Voorhies and W. P. Hall.

Adjourned *sine die*.

## Test Wheat for Drouth Resistance

A marked difference has appeared in the drouth resistant qualities of such varieties of spring wheat as Baart, as compared with Hope in "artificial drouth" experiments at the Arlington Farm, Va., experiment station of the federal government.

Eight varieties of spring wheat which mature at about the same time were used in the experiment. They were planted in pots, and drouth conditions were created by giving the young plants just enough water to keep them growing and by exposing them to a blast of hot air. The potted plants were set on a revolving table so they would get alternating breezes, rather than a constant stream of the hot air.

The results checked closely with actual field tests, and the "artificial drouth" method is expected to give plant breeders a big advantage in developing new varieties.

## Oat Varieties for Minnesota

Efforts of the University of Minnesota in developing oats have been directed to strength of straw, yield, and resistance to diseases. Anthony, Minrus, and Rainbow are resistant to black stem rust, and varieties resistant to crown rust and the smuts are being developed.

For the northern two-thirds of the state Anthony has proved a suitable variety. Minrus and Rainbow have yielded nearly as well. Anthony was produced from a cross between White Russia and Victory, and has the resistance to stem rust of its White Russian parent. This, combined with high yielding ability, is probably the reason for its record of higher yields than Victory. It is a mid-season, stiff strawed, white-grained variety.

Minrus, developed by crossing Minota and White Russian, is equally resistant to stem rust, and produces larger yields in the southern part of the state, while maintaining nearly equal production in central and northern sections. Four or five days earlier than Anthony it has been found particularly suitable for the light soils of southern Minnesota, where the short-strawed Gopher and Logold are unsatisfactory.

Rainbow has been developed from Green Russian into a mid-early, open-panicked, and yellow grained variety, resistant to stem rust, partly resistant to crown rust, but more subject to lodging than Anthony, Minrus, or Gopher.

In varietal trials begun in 1929 in a number of Southern Minnesota counties Logold gave the highest yield, closely followed by Gopher. Minrus, Iowa 105, and Rainbow performed well. Logold is a yellow oat, resistant to stem rust. Gopher, a white oat, is susceptible, but is usually so early that it escapes and on heavy soils is doubtless the more desirable variety. Otherwise choice of these varieties is largely one of personal preference.

## Southern Seedsmen's Proceedings

The Southern Seedsmen's Ass'n met at the Hotel Claridge, Memphis, Tenn., June 21, 22 and 23, for its 16th annual convention. Pres. Lane Wilson presided.

PRES. LANE WILSON'S annual address urged delegates to adhere to the proposed code. He said:

We are forced to admit to the Field Seed Dealers that, although the balance of our program was taken care of in the Code, we have thus far failed in efforts to secure relief from truck peddlers, bootlegging untaxed, untested, and often poor quality stocks, in competition with legitimate dealers. Of two regulations proposed, one was declared a restraint of trade and the other was not presented, as a recent decision of the courts had ruled that NRA codes could not enforce regulations that, in effect, were the same as federal or state laws that already existed, and that would give the desired relief, if enforced. They further

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declared that NRA was not intended to aid or enforce existing laws.

My recommendations at this time are:

1. That we support the National Code and make plans to assist in putting it into execution if, and when, it is adopted.

2. That we continue to foster and cooperate with state associations, with the hope of enlarging them to include both large and small seedsmen. That these state associations be urged to affiliate with the Southern and American Associations as active members and that they send instructed delegates to the conventions to represent the smaller seedsmen at meetings. The success of the industry is dependent on their success for they compose the main outlet to the consumer; hence, it is mutually desirable to have their advice and cooperation in working out any and all problems of distribution.

3. Some one hundred and fifty industries have included the Open Price principle in their codes. There must be merit to the idea, else so many would not have adopted it and be working the plan today. Although NRA does not look with favor on price fixing, yet these codes have been approved with Open Price provisions which, briefly, means that you file prices and sell on them until you find it necessary to revise and file changes. To some extent, this leads to price stabilization and prevents promiscuous price-cutting to take a customer from a competitor. I think the Code should contain this principle.

4. Certain states, by actively enforcing their seed laws, are improving the quality of the seed shipped into their states to dealers for sale to the consumer; that it is desirable for us to cooperate in the enforcement of all good seed laws and that we aid and encourage the various states in adopting a uniform tag, and, as far as possible, rigid, uniform enforcement.

SECY-TREAS. FRANK S. LOVE reported a balance of \$3,372.82 on hand, adding that the ass'n has never shown a deficit in its 16 years of existence.

L. M. KING, Minneapolis, pres. American Seed Trade Ass'n, talked on the seed code, reflecting the efforts of the code com'te. He said:

We are dealing with questions and problems to which no one knows the answer with certainty; there isn't a sufficient basis of experience and just exactly how any particular provision of the code will work out in practice is something not one of us can conclusively prove. I think it is obvious that no code committee could satisfy everybody.

## Imports of Forage Plant Seeds

Imports of forage plant seeds during June, compared with June, 1933; and during the 12 months prior to July 1, compared with the same period of 1932-33, as reported by the Bureau of Plant Industry, have been as follows, in lbs.:

Kind of Seed	May		July 1, 1933, to	July 1, 1932, to
	1934	1933	June 30, 1934	June 30, 1933
Alfalfa .....			46,500	41,200
Bluegrass, Canada .....	11,700	61,000	128,100	191,100
Bromegrass, awn- less .....	500	40,200	1,500	
Clover, crimson .....		1,977,000	685,000	
Clover, red .....		11,000		
Clover, white .....	73,000	962,200	1,942,900	
Fescue, meadow .....		100		
Mixtures, clover .....		11,000	1,000	
Orchard grass .....		5,100	19,100	
Rape, winter .....	65,900	300,400	5,281,200	5,174,400
Ryegrass, perennial .....	11,200	531,600	462,300	
Ryegrass, Italian .....		26,400	42,300	
Vetch, hairy .....	734,600	3,141,400	2,893,600	
Vetch, Hungarian .....		269,700		
Vetch, spring .....	10,900	73,500	718,400	95,500
Bentgrass .....		58,700	51,900	
Bentgrass, chaff .....			2,700	
Bromegrass (not awnless) .....		1,100	5,100	
Clover, bur .....		4,400		
Clover, suckling .....		11,600	5,200	
Dogtail, crested .....	2,200		5,700	15,700
Fescue, Chewings .....	46,700	100,000	1,077,000	919,900
Fescue, other .....	1,400	168,800	307,000	
Fescue, chaff .....			5,400	
Grass, annual meadow .....		2,000	4,600	
Grass, carpet .....		2,000	800	
Grass, Dallis .....		6,300	18,200	
Grass, rescue .....		4,400	4,700	
Grass, Rhodes .....		1,700	2,800	
Grass, rough- stalked meadow .....	69,600	41,800	426,000	426,600
Grass, slender wheat .....			31,000	
Grass, Sudan .....	21,800		102,700	
Grass, velvet .....	6,300		9,200	
Grass, wood meadow .....		9,300	5,500	
Peas, winter field .....		2,712,100		
Trefoil, yellow .....		2,000	10,400	

We have felt that a provision that could not be enforced did more harm than good, and would only add to confusion, rather than simplifying the situation.

Our Committee has felt it better to experiment with a comparatively small number of generally admitted unfair practices, and see how it worked, rather than to include a large number of provisions under our trade practice section and at one stroke attempt to cure all the evils and solve all the problems which exist.

Codes have brought lots of disappointment and lots of disillusionment to the members of other trades and industries, and I want you to bear in mind that it is going to be a lot easier to write in additional provisions, if you find you like government regulation, after trying it, than it is to get a provision out after it has once been adopted.

WM. P. WOOD, JR., Richmond, Va., explained "Price Trends," illustrating with extensive charts, tracing the wholesale price levels for many years, and indicating the effect of fluctuations in the value of the dollar on prices. A brief review of his address appears elsewhere.

J. F. HICKEY, Chickasha, Okla., urged sale of high quality seed, pleading:

The seedsmen have allowed the farm seed business, which should make up the largest part of their trade and be the most profitable, to get away from them, largely because they were indifferent as to the source of supply from which their farm seed came.

A great many seedsmen and seed dealers are guided entirely by price in buying their farm seeds, and as the best seed can not be bought at the price of ordinary commercial stuff, they get the commercial stuff. Unfortunately when that stuff is recleaned, it often looks good, and the farmer can not tell until the crop is made that he has been fooled and must take a loss.

Crops are not improved, seed made uniformly better and yields increased by accident; someone is responsible for the better crop qualities being put into the seed.

FRANK KELLER, Shawnee, Okla., wondered whether a license tax on all members of the seed industry would be beneficial, saying:

We are losing legitimate outlets. At the same time farmers and planters have suffered from the variety of inferior and thresher-run seed stocks which they have bought from the grocery merchant or wagon yard feed and seed peddlers, because they are sold at a low price and have not been inspected by competent state inspectors, nor in any manner prepared for the planter.

As a partial remedy to the situation which we are facing in the Southwest, our dealers feel that a license tax would be proper and would assist in clearing up the truck peddling evil. It would at least force all persons handling seed stocks to be licensed and to offer for sale only such seed stocks as would be of proper quality for planting.

In addition to licensing of the dealers, we are of the opinion that every state should have an inspection tag with a scale of fees covering the same, similar to our feed inspection tags. With a fee for licensing all seed dealers and a fee for inspection tags, there would be funds of sufficient amount to guarantee an adequate force of qualified inspectors, and no doubt the receipts from such license fee and tags would eventually pay the entire administration expenses of the office of State Seed Analyst.

MR. HICKEY suggested use of an adver-

tising campaign to counteract the low prices of low grade seeds and the inroads of peddlers.

FRANK FAUST presented recommendations that prices be made up in three columns, the first to show prices for seeds in 1 to 5 lb. lots, the second to show prices in 6 to 50 lb. lots, the third to show prices in bag lots, these prices and lots to represent minimums. The convention adopted the recommendation.

The Ass'n endorsed the seed code with adoption of the following reservation:

"Resolved that that part of Section 9 of the Proposed Seed Code relating to consignment reading and excepting such special cases as may have been submitted to the code authority and approved by it be stricken out as giving too much authority to a committee whose personnel is unknown.

Lane Wilson and W. P. Wood, Jr., were nominated as code authorities, confirmation to be developed by letters to the membership.

Elected to the Executive Com'te were: Lane Wilson, L. Harry Mixson, Martin J. Yopp, W. Ray Hastings, Reid Venable.

The North Pacific Millers Ass'n met in Portland, Ore., during the third week in June and elected the following officers and directors: Pres., W. C. Theda, Tacoma, Wash., and R. D. Lytle, sec'y-treas. (both re-elected); directors: R. M. Crommelin, Pendleton, Ore., and W. S. Allen, Seattle, Wash.

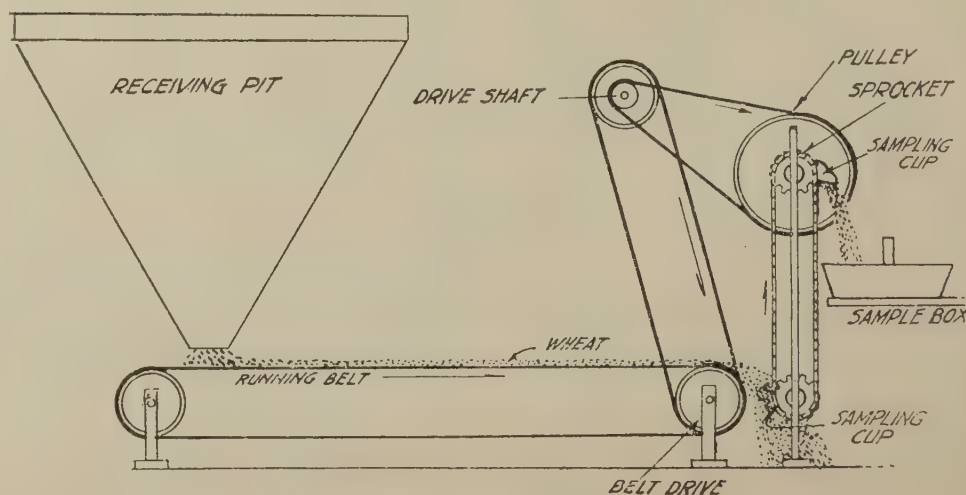
## Automatic Sampler

Sampling a stream of grain has always been a hand operation, the inspector using what is known as a pelican, to take off at definite intervals of time small portions of the grain flowing from spout or belt.

At Port Arthur, Ont., sampling has been made automatic by attaching a miniature elevator leg with cups to pick up a small fraction of the grain flow at regular intervals.

The leg has four chains spaced equidistant across the width of the conveyor belt, each of the chains having two small cups, one cup at the foot while the other is at the head of the leg. The four cups broad ensure the sample being an average of the full width of the stream of grain. This machine is driven directly from the head pulley of the conveyor belt. The samples are discharged from the cups into a sample box. The relative speeds of belt and elevator and size of cups is arranged to extract a 25-gram sample from every five bushels that pass the machine. The drawing reproduced herewith is self-explanatory.

The machine has been tested and approved by the government chief inspector and its installation in all Canadian terminals has been recommended in the interim report of the Royal Grain Enquiry Commission. It is known as the Woodside Automatic Grain Sampler, having been patented and manufactured by Woodside Bros.



Sampling Cargo Deliveries



## Grain Carriers

**Freight rate reductions** on shipments of live stock and feed for the drouth area will be extended until Aug. 4, according to advices July 6 from Washington.

**Cars loaded with grain and grain products** during the week ending June 23 totaled 39,499, against 38,439 during the like week of 1933, as reported by the American Ry. Ass'n.

**Houston, Tex.**—The ship channel is being widened to 400 ft. from 250 ft. across Galveston Bay and deepened to 34 from 30 ft., at an estimated cost of \$2,543,000.

**The railroad unemployment and pension bill** has been approved by the president. The poor railroads have no codes, but they have the I. C. C. and Coordinator Eastman on their necks every day.

**The national trucking code authority**, with the co-operation of the state code authorities, will arrange for a series of test cases thruout the United States where operators who have refused to register will be taken into the courts and made to stand trial.

**The loading of 50,000 bus.** of corn into a barge at Havana, Ill., recently for Chicago marks the resumption of water transportation of central Illinois grain to Chicago, practically abandoned many years ago when the old Illinois and Michigan Canal went into disuse.

**Ft. William, Ont.**—The Board of Grain Commissioners has ordered that the lake freight rate be made the same from the head of the lakes to Quebec and Sorel as to Montreal. The latter port's 6-cent rate thus cuts the rate to the other ports from 6½ cents to 6 per bushel.

**The Interstate Commerce Commission** has refused to suspend the rate reduction effective July 1 on grain and grain products from Chicago and the Mississippi River to Buffalo and points east. Some 40 concerns or organizations favored suspension, while some 80 communicated their desire for the reduction to the Commission.

**Trucks entering Kansas** on any main highway are stopped by the State Corporation Commission for registry, checking for brakes, lights and road worthiness. The driver fills out a manifest declaring the weight of his equipment and cargo and point of destination in Kansas, from which his tax is computed and paid in advance.

**Mississippi shippers of feedstuffs** have been granted emergency shipping rates into the drouth sections of the northwest. The rates are temporary, expiring Aug. 4. The reduction, amounting to one-third off, is expected to spur sales of cottonseed meal as it puts shippers east of the river on a parity with those west of the Mississippi river. Rates west of the river were lowered some time ago.—G. H. W.

**Ottawa, Ont.**—The shipping bill has passed the House of Commons. It provides that grain from Canadian lake ports must move in Canadian vessels if exported from Canadian ports, such as Montreal, cutting out the annual movement of about 17,000,000 bus. of Canadian grain from the head of the lakes in United States registered ships to Buffalo or lower lake ports. The clause in the bill reads as follows: "No goods shall be transported by water or by land from one place in Canada to another place in Canada either directly or by way of a foreign port in any other than a British ship."

**Reduced emergency rates** on hay and feed shipments from the Inland Empire to points in the drouth areas of eastern Montana and certain portions of North Dakota and Minnesota were authorized June 26 by the Transcontinental Freight bureau. Tariffs author-

ize two-thirds basis on feed grain and grain feeds, and 50 per cent of tariff rate on hay. These certificates will be issued by county agent or county director of relief administration of county in which destination station is located and shall be issued only to users of grain, live stock feed and hay living in the counties in the drouth areas.—F. K. H.

**Jackson, Miss.**—Examiner J. O. Cassidy of the Interstate Commerce Commission took additional testimony here June 18, 19 and 20 on the application of the Illinois Central for a reduction in grain rates between river points to 125 per cent of the barge line rates. Representatives of interior points served only by railroad objected. Harold Devers said that the present Illinois Central rate on whole grain from St. Louis to New Orleans is 28.5 cents per hundred pounds, and from St. Louis to Jackson 25.5 cents. The rail carrier, he said, proposes to reduce the rate from St. Louis to the Louisiana port to 13.8 cents and leave the St. Louis-Jackson rate unchanged.

**Entomologists of experience** in the grain fields of the corn belt deny that the destructive work of 1934 can be fairly credited to the chinch bug. They seem to suspect that the real trouble with business is blue eagle lice.

## Railroad Freight Claims

The rail carriers have a com'te on freight claim prevention that is making a praiseworthy effort to improve the railway service where laxity is causing loss and damage.

The very complete statistics collected by the com'te show that grain claims during 1933 amounted to \$402,666 on carloads and to \$1,303 on l. c. l. The largest portion of this loss, \$138,799, was due to defective or unfit equipment, \$26,095 to wreck, \$2,792 to robbery, \$10,931 to delay, \$10,500 to damage, and \$3,634 to rough handling of cars.

Shippers may have been guilty of part of the \$3,431 loss due to improper loading, handling or unloading.

On grain the loss and damage per car on the 842,438 cars moved was 59c, and 43c per \$100 of revenue, which is much less than the average on all commodities. On flour and other mill products the loss was 63c per \$100 of revenue.

The largest item in the total \$15,485,440 of claims, was on fresh vegetables, \$2,619,397, and that cost the carriers \$3.30 on each \$100 of revenue on the 422,016 cars moved.

## Decisions and New Complaints

Before the Interstate Commerce Commission:

**No. 26170, Cargill Elevator Co. v. G. N.** By division 5. Rate, wheat, Kempton, N. D., to Grand Forks, N. D., reconsigned to Minneapolis, unreasonable to the extent it exceeded 22 cents. Rate charged, combination of 24 cents, found inapplicable. Applicable rate found to have been 23.5 cents on a carload shipped in April, 1933. Reparation of \$18.47 awarded. Inasmuch as the rate for the future would be prescribed in No. 17000, part 7, Hoch-Smith grain, no rate for the future was prescribed herein.

**No. 26004, Chamber of Commerce of Fargo, N. D. v. A. C. & Y.** By division 3. Rates, sweetclover seed, points in Minnesota and North Dakota to destinations in Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee unreasonable to extent they exceeded the Class D rates to destinations in Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Wisconsin, Illinois and the upper peninsula of Michigan; and, to destinations in the lower peninsula of Michigan, Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania, New York, New Jersey, Kentucky, Virginia, West Virginia and Tennessee, to extent they exceeded those based on Class D rates to Chicago or the Mississippi River crossings plus the rates applicable on flaxseed beyond. Reparation awarded.

**No. 25828, Kansas Milling Co. v. A. T. & S. F.** By Examiner W. A. Disque. Dismissal proposed. Rates assessed, wheat, points in northwestern Texas to Wichita, Kan., there milled and reforwarded as flour, to Galveston, Houston and Beaumont, Tex., for export, proposed to be found to have been applicable, except on shipments that moved after Sept. 9, 1929, and not unreasonable. Applicable rate on the excepted shipments proposed to be found to have been 45 cents. Shipments were made between Jan. 28 and Sept. 19, 1929. A domestic rate of 41 cents was assessed. Later the carriers claimed that an export rate of 47.5 cents was applicable and entered suits for the collection of undercharges, the suits being held in abeyance pending the outcome of the complaint before the Commission.

Since March, 1933, prices received by farmers have advanced from 50 to 61, and prices paid by them from 100 to 121 per cent of the 1909-14 level, so that with all the efforts of the new dealers the farmers are worse off now than then.

**The farm price index**, at 77 for June 15, was the highest since July 1931, according to the Bureau of Agricultural Economics. The average farm price of corn was 56 cents per bushel on June 15, compared with 48.6 cents on May 15, and 40.2 on June 15 last year. The average farm price of wheat was 78.9 cents per bushel on June 15, compared with 69.5 on May 15, and 58.7 on June 15 last year.

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# Feedstuffs

**Galveston, Tex.**—At the closing session of the annual convention of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers Ass'n, B. B. Hulsey, of Terrell, was named pres. to succeed P. J. Lemin. Frank M. Foxall, Memphis, Tex., was elected vice-pres.

"The law of supply and demand has not been repealed," admits Prof. H. C. Filley, University of Nebraska. "In discussing poultry and egg prospects for the coming year we must estimate supplies on hand, past and present productions, and probable demands."

**Gov. H. H. Blood** of Utah has proposed an embargo on shipments of live stock feed out of the state. He offers to approve state purchases of feedstuffs. As a director of the Ogden Grain Exchange Gov. Blood is well informed on the necessity for drouth relief.

**Des Moines, Ia.**—State fair officials have announced a total of \$1,957 will be offered in premiums in the annual poultry show at the State Fair this year. The show will be expanded. More waterfowl will be exhibited and the bantam class increased. Harry Atkins will be superintendent.

**Just how far** local manufacture of feeds has developed may be expressed by the report of the Farmers Cooperative Ass'n at Boyden, Ia., which mixed 2,400 sacks of chick feed between Apr. 1 and June 13. In addition the company did an extensive local business in tankage, minerals, millfeeds and other ingredients.

## Public Hearing on Dealers Code

Meeting at the Mayflower Hotel, Washington, D. C., July 5, about 20 members of the retail feed trade, representing 5 ass'ns, went into open hearing with NRA officials on the proposed code of fair competition for the retail feed trade. Deputy Administrator George Carlson presided.

Floyd Oles, Seattle, executive vice-pres. of the National Federation of Feed Ass'ns, and David K. Steenbergh, Milwaukee, sec'y of the same organization, presented the articles of the proposed code. Amendments were offered to article 3, covering hours; article 9, concerning code modifications; article 7, dealing with trade practices.

Administration officials sought raising of the minimum wage from 35c per hour to 45c, and the lower rate was defended by the trade ass'n representatives. Defining of a retail manufacturer as one whose products are principally for sale by himself at retail; a tolerance on hours to care for peak periods; placing office employees on a maximum 48 hour week; increase of 6 hours weekly for outside salesmen and graduated salaries for executives, were among the amendments proposed. They were being considered at a closed informal meeting on July 6.

At a post-hearing conference July 6 the board of directors of the Federation instructed the code com'te to sign and assent to the code, provided labor and trade practice provisions remained substantially as requested after NRA got through with it.

NRA officials assured final action on the code by Aug. 1.

A code for the cereal industry was presented to the NRA recently by W. D. McKenzie, general counsel of the Quaker Oats Co.

The court has granted the Royal Dairy Farms Co., of Baltimore, a temporary injunction restraining the AAA from examining its books.

## Millfeed Moisture Basis

Millfeed needs a uniform moisture basis for testing. Results in earlier studies by the Southwestern Millers League's com'te on a moisture basis for millfeed tests showed such wide variations that another com'te meeting has been called for July 11 at Topeka, Kan.

Reporting at the June 28 meeting of the League in Kansas City, David S. Jackman, Wichita, Kan., chairman of the com'te, recommended that, in the adoption of a standard moisture basis for feed tests, a minimum of not less than 15% be used, with a reasonable tolerance, not less than .75 of 1% to .87 of 1%. His resolution was adopted.

## Code Action by Central Ass'n

The 9th annual convention of the Central Retail Feed Ass'n, held in Milwaukee, Wis., June 25-26, adopted a resolution recommending that ass'ns be used as agencies for control under proposed code regulations.

Consideration was given but no action taken on a state feed code for Wisconsin, since so much of the business done is intra-state.

Expressing its wishes regarding a national retail feed code the convention went on record requesting that the working week for employees in feed store offices, as well as those in feed mills and warehouses be set at 48 hours; approving the wage schedules and other provisions of Article IV of the proposed code; favoring posting of prices.

A continuance of the emergency freight rates to drouth areas was requested.

## Texas Feed Ass'n Planned

Texas manufacturers of feeds plan a meeting at Fort Worth the middle of July to organize a state ass'n which will aid enforcement of the code, and advancement of the industry.

To aid with organization, R. M. Field, executive vice-pres. of the American Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, and E. P. MacNicol, sec'y of the Southern Mixed Feed Manufacturers Ass'n, are expected to attend.

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## Feeds and Feeding

(ILLUSTRATED)

By W. A. Henry and F. B. Morrison

The recognized authority on feeds and feeding. Careful study of this book by elevator operators who grind and mix feeds will place them in better position to advise patrons on feed ingredients and feeding.

Detailed in its analysis of ingredients and tables on nutrition and feeding standards. Fully cross-indexed for ready reference. A dependable guide in solving feeding problems. 19th edition, 780 pages, well bound in cloth. Weight 4 lbs. Price, \$4.50, plus postage.

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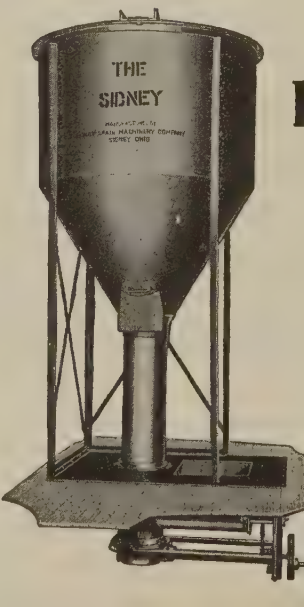
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TRUCK DUMPS — FEED GRINDERS  
MANLIFTS

CORN SHELLERS—CRUSHERS—CLEANERS

**The Sidney Grain Machinery Co.**  
Sidney, Ohio



## Crushed Oats for Pigs

Oats made a suitable feed for pigs in any form except oat dust, according to A. H. Blissett of the Rowett Research Institute, Scotland.

Crushed oats were satisfactory for fattening young pigs when fed at a 30 per cent level to pigs under 100 lb. live weight, and the level could be increased to 70 per cent for pigs over 100 lb. Sussex ground oats produced good gains when fed at a 70 per cent level to pigs under 100 lb. in weight, but the cost of gains was high. Dehusked oats and oatmeal were not superior to crushed oats when forming one-third of the total ration and were more expensive.

## Burbot Liver Oil

A new Minnesota industry is the extraction of oil from the liver of the burbot.

This worthless fish is seined out of the lakes because of its depredations on game fish. It is also known as ling, lake lawyer, alekey, trout, long-tailed cat or eelpout, ranging from 18 to 40 inches long and weighing 5 pounds.

The burbot are taken from the Lake of the Woods by means of pound nets. The livers constitute one-tenth the weight of the fish and are pressed out, the product now amounting to only 600 gallons a year.

The oil compares favorably with cod liver oil as a source of vitamin D for poultry feeding.

## Vitamin "A" Essential to Normal Eye Development

Two litters of pigs, all with defective eye development farrowed last Friday in the course of experiments being conducted by Fred Hale, Chief Division of Swine Industry, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, have given further evidence of the profound effects of Vitamin A upon the development and functioning of the animal body. These experiments promise to have an important bearing on the occurrence of eye defects and diseases in newborn babies. Like many other advances in medical practices, this latest discovery has occurred as the result of research by the experiment stations with common farm animals, in this case pigs.

Three litters of pigs, all deficient in eyesight have thus far been produced by withholding Vitamin A. The first litter was farrowed in March, 1932, in connection with Vitamin A deficiency experiments, and was of such a striking character that Mr. Hale at once realized the importance of establishing the cause of this lack of development.

There seemed to be two possible causes, (1) inheritance, and (2) deficiency of Vitamin A. According to our knowledge of heredity, an entire litter of eleven pigs without eyes could occur only about once in four million times if both parents were hereditary carriers of this defect. On the other hand, the dam of this litter of pigs had been fed on a ration which was deficient *only* in Vitamin A. The evidence, therefore, seemed strongly indicative that this eyeless condition of the entire litter of these pigs was due to deficiency of Vitamin A.

## Feedstuffs Movement in June

Receipts and shipments of foodstuffs at the various markets during June, as compared with June, 1933, in tons, were:

	Receipts		Shipments	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
*Baltimore ..	3,794	3,823	.....	.....
*†Boston ....	400	290	.....	.....
*Chicago ....	11,140	12,893	31,002	26,971
*†Kans. City..	4,600	2,680	21,875	19,780
*Los Angeles	2,201	1,860	.....	.....
*Milwaukee ..	660	1,040	11,605	5,675
New York ....	104	559	.....	.....
*Peoria .....	9,440	8,860	12,352	8,956

\*Millfeed. \*†Millfeed, bran and shorts.

## Percentage of Molasses in Feeds

Most commercial feeders prefer a molasses meal containing 30 per cent molasses instead of one containing 20 per cent or 40 per cent. While all the molasses meals used in these trials were remarkably uniform, the majority of these products containing 20 per cent or less of molasses are somewhat variable because it is difficult to mix such a small amount of molasses uniformly with the alfalfa meal. In the opinion of many practical feeders, alfalfa molasses meal composed of 40 per cent or more of molasses causes the lambs to scour. In order to get information on these points, two comparisons were made by the Nebraska Experiment Station of alfalfa molasses meals containing 20, 30, and 40 per cent beet molasses. Approximately the same amounts of cracked corn, linseed meal, and alfalfa molasses meal were consumed in all lots. There was no significant difference in either the rate

or economy of gains. It appears, therefore, that price should determine the percentage of molasses in such feeds when they are to be used with a heavy feed of corn.

As a matter of fact, a careful analysis of the results obtained in these trials reveals that molasses is not needed, since lambs fed alfalfa meal made just as large and as economical gains as those few mixtures containing varying proportions of molasses. It should be noted, however, that both grain and roughage were fed in bunks. A few feeders are of the opinion that the molasses is necessary when ground roughage and cracked corn are mixed and fed in self-feeders because the molasses serves as a binder and prevents the corn from sifting to the bottom of the feeders, thus affording an opportunity for the greedy lambs to overeat on grain. However, no harmful results were noted when equal parts by weight of ground alfalfa and ground shelled corn were fed in self-feeders at the Illinois station.



MILK in the ration *implies* a quality feed. It is never used in really cheap feeds.

The customer *expects* better results when he sees "milk" on the bag because of the reputation of milk to show profitable gains. Only milk gives milk results and he knows it.

It is your hall-mark of quality — your proof of excellence—therefore, to say that your feed contains milk.

Don't disappoint your trade or yourself. To insure the quality implied *on* the bag be sure you put quality into it by using *enough* dry skim milk and of good grade.

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**Milk** DRY SKIM

USE AT LEAST

- 10% in Chick Starter
- 7½% in Growing Mash
- 5% in Egg Mash
- 10% in Mash for High Quality Eggs
- 10% in Mash for Hatching Eggs
- 10% in Poultry Fattening Mash
- 40% in Coccidiosis Control Mash
- 25% in Calf Meal
- 10% in Pig Meal

Consult A. D. M. I. Feed Service Department for special uses of all kinds.

**You Must Use MILK to Get MILK RESULTS**



# Poultry Feeds and Feeding

The National Commercial Breeder & Hatchery co-ordinating com'tee has passed a rule specifying that hatcheries cannot incubate eggs averaging less than 23 oz. to the doz. Now who is going to take this up with the hens?

Farm flocks contained 10 per cent fewer chicks and young chickens of the current year's hatching on June 1 than in 1933, and fewer than in any of the last 8 years for which records exist. The decrease during May in the number of hens was more rapid than usual and on June 1 numbers were 4 per cent less than last year, 8 per cent below the June average of the 5 years, 1927-1931, and the lowest in the 10-year record for that date.—U. S. Dept. of Agriculture.

## Pheasant Chicks Require High Protein

Pheasant chicks made better early growth on rations of higher protein content than those used for chicks of the domestic fowl in experiments reported by E. W. Callenbach and C. A. Hiller of the Pennsylvania station. The best growth, feathering, and feed consumption came with a ration containing 28% protein.

Feeding by the usual free-choice method failed to prove satisfactory, and the use of ordinary commercial meat scrap and fish meal caused an appreciable increase in the percentage of slipped tendons. The use of a high protein (75%) meat scrap, it was felt, would overcome the slipped tendon problem.

## Baby Chick Meeting Scheduled for Cleveland

The annual convention of the International Baby Chick Ass'n will be held at Cleveland, O., July 30 to Aug. 2.

The tentative program calls for division of time into poultry improvement the first day; business session the second day; general poultry outlook the third day; code discussion the fourth day.

A feature of the convention will be a series of chick sexing lectures, with explanation of the methods and demonstrations by John C. Hammond and William H. Burroughs, of the Department of Agriculture.

## Feed Future Prices

The following table shows the closing bid price each week in dollars per ton for standard bran and gray shorts for September delivery:

	St. Louis		Kansas City	
	Bran	Shorts	Bran	Shorts
May 5.....	13.50	16.25	11.70	15.35
May 12.....	14.15	16.90	12.70	15.60
May 19.....	14.50	17.50	12.80	15.95
May 26.....	15.10	17.25	13.55	15.75
June 2.....	17.50	19.25	15.75	17.50
June 9.....	18.75	20.50	17.05	19.05
June 16.....	18.40	20.50	16.60	18.95
June 23.....	17.50	19.10	15.55	17.50
June 30.....	18.40	20.00	16.45	18.60
July 7.....	17.50	19.60	15.85	18.15

## Exports of Feedstuffs

Exports of feedstuffs during April, 1934, and during the four months ending with April, 1934, compared with April, 1933, and the four months ending with April, 1933, are reported by the Bureau of Foreign & Domestic Commerce in tons, as follows:

	April—		Four months ending April	
	1934	1933	1934	1933
Linseed cake .....	16,070	8,542	67,417	36,733
Linseed meal .....	955	618	2,771	2,219
Cottonseed cake .....	2	3,295	16,447	33,112
Cottonseed meal .....	179	780	1,869	16,367
Other oil-cake meal.....	350	684	1,629	5,380
Oyster shells .....	4,583	2,700	14,556	19,999
Fish meal .....	4,238	51	11,451	701
Mixed dairy feeds.....	178	135	455	615
Mixed poultry feeds.....	188	188	894	755
Bran, midds., etc.....	1,440	322	9,067	2,804

## Digestibility of Barley Fiber

H. Stotz and H. Bruggemann relates the results of digestion trials with Rhode Island Red hens fed 10 different varieties of barley at the Agricultural High School, Berlin.

Digestibility of the crude fiber varied widely and depended upon the variety fed. No characteristic difference in summer and winter barley appeared, but the results indicated the advisability of calculating the digestibility for every variety if it is to be used in poultry feeding.

## Animal Protein for Laying Ducks

Whether fish meal or meat and bone meal is the more economical source of animal protein in feeding ducks for egg production was the problem in a study at the National Institute of Poultry Husbandry, England.

The production results showed no significant difference, but the lower cost of the meat and bone meal made it the most economical by a considerable margin, even tho the fish meal fed birds produced a greater percentage of first grade eggs.

## Minerals in Egg Yolks

Sunshine and cod liver oil had a marked influence on the iron and copper content of subsequent eggs in experiments conducted by the Kentucky station to determine factors that may influence the nutritive qualities of eggs.

Eggs from various lots were broken, the yolks and whites separated, and the yolks analyzed for copper and iron content. A total of 420 yolks were examined for iron and 212 for both iron and copper.

The analyses showed that the addition of 2% of cod-liver oil to the basal ration raised the percentage level of both copper and iron values in egg yolk. Direct sunshine increased the copper and iron percentage levels of yolks from hens receiving no cod-liver oil over those of hens receiving sunlight only thru ordinary window glass.

The level of iron in the yolk of eggs from hens receiving direct sunshine in addition to cod-liver oil was decreased, but the level of copper was raised as compared with the eggs of hens that received sunlight only thru ordinary window glass. Hens receiving cod-liver oil only pro-

duced eggs showing higher percentage values for iron in the yolk than were produced by hens receiving both sunshine and cod-liver oil, while the latter showed higher values than eggs from hens on open bluegrass range and cod-liver oil. Hens receiving sunlight on grass range and cod-liver oil produced eggs with a copper level 2.5 times greater than did eggs from hens confined without sunshine or cod-liver oil.

## Triple XXX Alfalfa Meal

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## Practical Poultry Farming

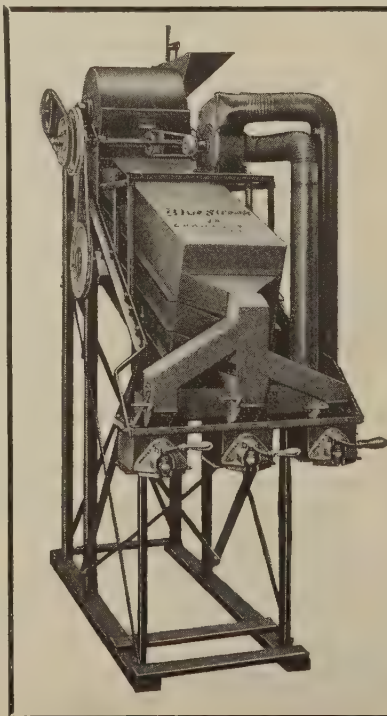
By L. M. Hurd

This revised and enlarged edition is right up-to-date and contains all important discoveries in poultry raising made in recent years.

Mr. Hurd, from his experience both as a poultry farmer and college instructor, has revised the text and pictures throughout. The book contains the latest information on feeding, a complete discussion of the new vitamin G, practical information on the two-story poultry house and heating, disinfecting incubators, battery brooding and raising chicks on screened platforms, and the latest discoveries in treating pests and diseases, including Leukemia, and the newest information on disinfecting houses. This edition also describes the new methods of feeding turkeys.

This book is printed on enamel book paper from large type and well bound in cloth. Its 480 pages divided into 23 chapters and illustrated by over 200 engravings, teems with helpful, practical information. Price \$2.50 f.o.b. Chicago; shipping weight two pounds.

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## Good Birds Give Feed a Chance

Well-bred hens give the feed a chance to prove its merit. Chicks stunted by disease are stunted in performance and even the best of feeds can not correct low grade laying stock.

The Louisiana experiment station reports a test showing the effect of coccidiosis on chicks later in adult life. The time of maturity and egg production of the pullets is adversely affected.

The test pullets were inoculated to insure disease infection. Some chicks had mild cases and others were severe. Those which recovered from more severe infestation of coccidii began laying 6.6 weeks later than the control pullets and laid 45.5% fewer eggs. Those with mild forms of coccidiosis had egg production lowered 19.25% below the control birds.

## Rancidity of Feeds Controlled with Colors

Control over rancidity of feeds containing such products as cod liver oil, sardine oil, cottonseed oil, linseed oil, meat scrap and fish meals, is expected from recent experiments and patents of Dr. Mayne R. Coe, U. S. Bureau of Chemistry.

He found that certain wave lengths of light have a photo chemical effect on oils, fats and waxes, causing rancidity. The use of fast color green transparent or translucent paper, or black glazed paper or other material that would filter out all light except that with wave lengths between 4,900 and 5,600 Angstroms of the spectrum, would materially reduce rancidity. Sextant green and sextant red were found to absorb most of the damaging light rays.

Europe's wheat harvest this year will fall short of 1933 by 260,000,000 bus., according to the International Institute of Agriculture.

## ANALYSIS of FEEDS

**Complete \$5** Analysis includes protein, fat, fiber, moisture, ash, nitrogen free extract & carbohydrates.

**Proteins, Fats and Fibers—\$1 each**  
Write for free moisture proof mailing tubes.

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## GRAIN & FEED

Elevator Capacity at Milwaukee 5,500,000 bushels

## Poultry

## Feeds and Feeding

By Harry M. Lamon & Alfred R. Lee

A book of 247 pages (14 chapters, 23 illustrations), designed to meet the needs of all who are interested in feeds for poultry. Grains, rations and methods used in every section of the U. S. are taken up and discussed.

In three parts: Part I is devoted to the principles of feeding, explains which elements have been found essential in feeding poultry and tells why certain combinations are made. Every grain or feed-stuff used for poultry is discussed in Part II. Rations for every class of poultry keepers are included in Part III.

An invaluable book which should be in the reference library of every grower and mixer of feeds for poultry. Shipping weight 1 1/4 lbs.

Price \$1.75 plus postage.

## Grain & Feed Journals

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332 S. La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

## Fractional H.P. Feed Grinders

By I. P. BLAUSER, Ohio State University

Several companies are making small burr mills that can be operated satisfactorily by a fractional horsepower electric motor for grinding small grains and shelled corn. Since the capacity of the grinder must necessarily be low, because of the limited amount of power, these mills should be altered so as to be operated without an attendant, or semi-automatically.

In these tests was a small burr mill driven by a 1/2-H.P. motor on 110-volt service. An 8-ampere Sentinel breaker was used to protect the motor from an overload, and also for the semi-automatic switch, which is manually started, but automatically stopped either by the hopper becoming empty or the motor overloaded.

The hopper is hinged, and weighted so that it tilts when there is no grain in it and operates the Sentinel breaker switch. It is intended that this mill be used with an overhead bin when more than a bushel of grain is to be ground at a time. The hopper can be made to hold easily one bushel and could be, if desired, made to hold two bushels or more if an overhead bin cannot be used. When an overhead bin is used the grain chute should extend about two inches below the top of the hopper to prevent the grain from overflowing. If desired the chute may end one or two feet above the hopper, and a flexible chute made out of a grain sack may be used to deliver the grain into the hopper and prevent overflowing. Neither the rigid nor the flexible chute will interfere with the tilting of the hopper when empty if properly set up.

According to the manufacturer's specifications for this mill, the speed of the mill is from 500 to 1,200 r.p.m., requiring from 2 to 4-h.p. and has a capacity of 3 to 6 bushels per hour per horsepower, depending upon the grain and fineness of grinding. When used with a 1/2-h.p. motor the grinder was operated at a speed of 300 r.p.m. This particular grinder was chosen because it has a shake feed spout for feeding the grain from the hopper into the burrs, which is important for semi-automatic operation.

The results show that even this small outfit will grind a large amount of grain and do it with as high efficiency as the larger mills. The cost per 100 pounds, however, is considerably less, because of the lower yearly overhead charges. The different units for the outfit can be purchased with small outlay.

There is a relationship between the size of the grinding outfit, the time of grinding and the

cost of grinding. The table herewith can be used as a guide for feed grinders under different conditions. In order to be sure of being on the safe side, a rather high repair bill and depreciation was assumed. These tables are for shelled corn and small grains only. In case ear corn and roughages are to be ground a different set-up is necessary.

Relation of Size of Motor and Grinder to Time and Cost of Grinding

	SIZE OF GRINDING OUTFIT		
	2-H.P.	5-H.P.	7 1/2-H.P.
Approx. total cost.	\$150	\$300	\$400
Annual overhead...	\$ 27.45	\$ 54.90	\$ 73.20

Pounds Ground Average Daily	COST IN CENTS PER 100 LBS. FOR DIFFERENT SIZES		
	2-H.P.	5-H.P.	7 1/2-H.P.
10,000	30	30.8	57.3
25,000	70	13.4	24.4
50,000	140	7.9	13.4
100,000	280	5.2	7.9
200,000	560	3.8	5.2
400,000	1120	3.1	3.8

Pounds Ground Annual Daily	GRINDING TIME PER DAY FOR DIFFERENT USES		
	2-H.P.	5-H.P.	7 1/2-H.P.
10,000	6 mins.	3 mins.	2 mins.
25,000	14 mins.	6 mins.	4 mins.
50,000	28 mins.	11 mins.	8 mins.
100,000	56 mins.	22 mins.	15 mins.
200,000	1 hr. 52 mins.	45 mins.	30 mins.
400,000	1 hr. 34 mins.	1 hr. 30 mins.	60 mins.

NOTE: Power Cost—3c per k.w.h. Rate of Grinding—150 lbs. per h.p. hr. Corn, Oats, Wheat, Barley. Interest—6%. Depreciation—10%. Repairs—5%.

## Corn and Cob Meal v. Shelled Corn

To determine the effect of the method of preparation on the relative value of a bushel of ear corn, two lots of steer calves were fed at the Madison County Experiment Farm from November 23 to August 17. In addition to corn-and-cob meal fed in lot 1 and shelled corn fed in lot 2, both groups received approximately the same amount of protein supplement and hay. The average weight per head was 376 lb. at the beginning of the test, and the average daily gains in the respective lots were 2.2 and 2 lb per head.

The cost per 100 lb. of gain was 50 ct. less in lot 1 than in lot 2. The returns per bushel of corn where no processing charges were made were 65 and 57 ct. in the respective lots. A severe attack of shipping fever at the start of the experiment made the results of the test somewhat inaccurate, as reported in Ohio Bull. 165.

## JUMPS MASH SALES 100%

## Pennsylvania Elevator Man Finds Yeast Feed Amazing Sales Builder



"Is our mash business booming! Sales have more than doubled over last year. Customers say they never saw anything like our yeast mashes for keeping poultry health and making the birds grow." That's what an enthusiastic Pennsylvania elevator man reports after adding yeast mashes to his line. On the same day an Ohio miller writes: "Rush our shipment of Animal-Poultry Yeast Foam. The yeast is the best thing we have ever found to cure coccidiosis and bowel trouble."

Reports like these are coming in from elevator operators and feed grinders all over the country. And no wonder! Stock

and poultry raisers are finding that yeast feeds give them results they can get in no other way. Yeast-fed birds and stock grow faster and larger. Death losses from intestinal diseases like coccidiosis and diarrhoea are practically unknown. Yeast-fed hens lay more eggs, bigger eggs and during a longer season. For hog raisers a good yeast balancer quickly turns rough, scabby, necrotic hogs into smooth, sleek, healthy animals!

Why don't you see what a yeast mash in your line will do for your business? We'll gladly give you the whole yeast story without obligation. Write—to-day—for the booklets "Profitable Feeding Methods" and "25,000 Hogs Can't Be Wrong." Northwestern Yeast Co., Dept. X, 1750 N. Ashland Ave., Chicago, Ill.



## New Feed Law in Ohio July 14

On July 14 the new Ohio feed law will go into effect. It eliminates tax tags and stamps, replacing them with a flat brand registration fee. No refund arrangements are made for stamps or tags dealers may have on hand.

Under the new law those who manufacture for sale at retail will get their licenses for \$5 per brand. Wholesale manufacturers must pay \$20 per brand. A wholesale license permits large manufacturers to sell also at retail without payment of additional fees.

No extra charges in license fees will be applied against any feedstuffs registered for the remainder of 1934. The license fee for all feedstuffs prior to July 14 will be \$3 for the remainder of the year.

## Feed and Forage Relief

Loans to farmers and stockmen to purchase feed for livestock and produce forage crops in primary drouth areas have been made available from the \$525,000,000 emergency relief fund approved June 19. The loans go to designated emergency drouth areas, including all of North and South Dakota, 37 counties in Minnesota, 17 in Wisconsin, 10 in Montana, 12 in Wyoming, 24 in Texas, 1 in Oklahoma, 1 in Idaho, 11 in Arizona, 19 in Colorado, 23 in New Mexico, 11 in Nevada, 10 in California, 2 in Oregon, and 21 in Utah.

The loans are being administered by the emergency crop and feed loan section, Farm Credit Administration, and are handled thru the emergency crop loan offices.

Security for loans are the borrower's promissory note, accompanied by a non-disturbance agreement signed by each chattel mortgage lienholder, except where such lienholders are government organizations. Loans are advanced in monthly installments. The notes mature Nov. 1, 1935, and interest is charged at 5½%.

## Eastern Federation Discusses Code Rules

The first of the district group meetings sponsored by the Eastern Federation of Feed Merchants was held at the Mark Twain Hotel, Elmira, N. Y., June 23, and recorded as highly successful.

Pres. Fred M. McIntyre outlined the features of the retail feed code and work done by the code com'tee, of which he is chairman. Mr. McIntyre felt that the proposed code brings all classes of retail feed outlets under one set of rules, establishes a fair operating overhead as a base for merchandise mark-ups, and brings under the rules the car-door seller and the truck peddler.

Charles D. Campbell, sec'y, explained the purpose and effect of the ass'n in preventing unfavorable legislation. Present labors are directed to bring the sale and delivery of feed, fertilizers and seeds under the provisions of the lien law.

Austin W. Carpenter, public relations director of the Federation, pleaded for support of the ass'n, and pointed out the advantages it offers members.

## Adulterations and Misbrandings

**Chickasha Cotton Oil Co.**, Chickasha, Okla., pleaded guilty and was fined \$100 and costs on Apr. 14, 1933, for shipment about Mar. 4 and Mar. 7, 1932, into Kansas, of quantities of misbranded cottonseed meal and cottonseed screenings, labeled to contain 43% protein, but containing a smaller amount.

**Terminal Oil Mill Co.**, Oklahoma City, Okla., pleaded guilty to two infractions of the Food & Drugs Act, being fined \$50 and costs in one case, \$1 and costs in the other. The cases involved shipment of cottonseed screenings into Kansas, guaranteed to contain not less than 43% protein, on or about Dec. 1, 1931, and on or about Feb. 12, 1932.

**Southland Cotton Oil Co.**, Paris, Tex., shipped quantities of cottonseed screenings from Texas into Kansas under branding that declared them to contain not less than 43% crude protein, according to the court that imposed a fine of \$5 on Apr. 25, 1933, when a plea of nolo contendere was entered on behalf of the defendant. The product failed to contain 43% protein.

## Feeding for High Production at Fair

An attempt to make 30 cows average 2,500 quarts of milk each in 150 days by careful feeding, judicious handling and sanitary conditions is being made at the World's Fair in Chicago, in the exhibit of the Brook Hill Farm.

The cows are Holsteins, Guernseys, and Brown Swiss purebreds. They are being fed a ration made up by the Arcady Farms Milling Co., carefully balanced as to amount and variety of proteins, vitamins and minerals. The ration contains irradiated yeast, O. P. linseed oil meal, soybean oil meal, prime cottonseed meal, corn gluten feed, brewers' dried grains, distillers' dried grains, ground oats, wheat bran, ground corn, cane molasses, and a mineral mixture composed of salt, bone meal and calcium carbonate.

In both stable and milking parlor the cows are subjected to the rays from high powered sun lamps, 16 lamps in the stable equaling the brilliance of the June sun, others in the milking parlor equaling the July sun. The herd is in charge of Carl A. Martin, Oshkosh, Wis., University of Wisconsin graduate.

From cow to bottle the vitamin D milk produced passes over a 50 ft. production line in full view of the public before passing into refrigerators. Behind a fountain stand created by the Liquid Carbonic Co. the Brook Hill Farm has an attendant who dispenses part of the freshly produced milk to visitors.

Milburn L. Wilson of Montana has been appointed assistant sec'y of agriculture.

## R. I. Warns Against Selling Untagged Feeds

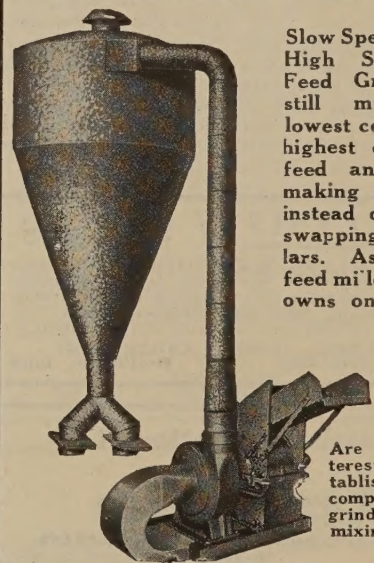
The annual feed circular of the Rhode Island State College experiment station, Kingston, R. I., mentions collection and analysis of 304 samples of commercial feeds, including feed ingredients, the products of 91 manufacturers, representing 585 guaranties. A slightly increased percentage of failures to meet guaranties was found this season over a year ago, and some of the deficiencies were of more than reasonable magnitude.

The Rhode Island feed law does not require a guaranty for fiber, and several samples were found to contain more fiber than the tagging showed.

The inspection department calls attention particularly to the mixing of formulas in small feed and grain plants done on order and advises customers of the mixer to get from him a signed statement giving either the protein and fat content of the mixture, or a guaranty that the feed had been mixed exactly in accord with the submitted formula, both as regards ingredients and amounts.

The small grain and feed plants are advised that mixtures made from submitted formulas must not be offered for general sale unless properly labeled to give all the information required by law, and are warned that special attention will be given such mixtures during the next inspection season.

## GRUENDLER

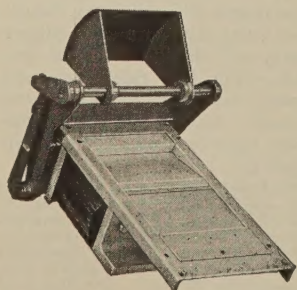


Slow Speed and High Speed Feed Grinders still maintain lowest cost and highest quality feed and are making profits instead of just swapping dollars. Ask the feed miller who owns one.

Are you interested in establishing a complete feed grinding and mixing plant?

**GRUENDLER CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.**  
2915 No. Market St. St. Louis, Mo.

## NEW . . . The Stearns Super Type B Spout Magnet With Automatic Feed Gate Attachment

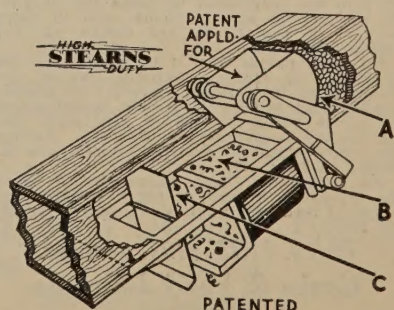


Simple, complete and fully automatic, Stearns Spout Magnets (Type B) are now equipped with Automatic Feed Gate Attachment. The Feed Gate (A) automatically drops, instantly checking flow of grain, when Trap (C) opens to discharge tramp iron from Magnet (B) with switch in open position; closing switch automatically returns Feed Gate and Trap to operating position. Feed Gate prevents waste of grain and controls flow over Magnet. Magnet protects against damage to mills and screens and assures iron-free grain. Write for complete information.

**MAGNETIC MFG. CO.**

652 S. 28th Street

Milwaukee, Wis.





## Display Advertising for the Feed Trade

By G. A. HOLLAND, Allied Mills, Inc.

Today a premium is placed on display space in windows. Window display advertising can be good, fair, or poor, depending upon the thought and effort expended on it.

A careful analysis over a period of time shows that 87 per cent of the people buy through attraction of sight, 7 per cent buy through attraction of sound,  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent buy through attraction of smell,  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per cent buy through touch, and 1 per cent buys through attraction of taste.

What are the important points to consider in building a window display? First, you must have a definite central idea around which the display is built. Here are some of the central ideas that can be used.

**A special offer.** Price has been overworked during the last three years of the depression, but it is still one of the most effective thoughts that will attract attention.

**Seasonal suggestion.** By seasonal suggestion, we mean reference to Chick Starter in the spring, Dog Food, Calf Meal, or Egg Mash, depending on the season of the year, and building of the display around the particular product. National holidays, Easter, St. Patrick's Day, St. Valentine's Day, etc., are occasions for special displays.

**Sales points of production.** On Chick Starter it might mean uniform growth or low mortality. On Growing Mash it might mean the healthy, rapid development of both sexual and physical parts of the bird.

**Leading competitors.** I mean by that, a new thought in nutrition as applied to the feed business—new development. For example: All Mash Chick Starter was new when we came out with it. Supplement Feeds were new when we came out with them. The word "new," if rightfully applied, will always attract attention. There is something about anything new that will make customers stop and consider.

**Institutional copy.** A display based on community interest—perhaps the building of a new church, a Y. M. C. A. drive, or any project pertaining to the community which would create community interest is a good central idea to use in window display advertising.

A display must do three things to be effective: Attract attention. Arouse desire. Stimulate action. We can attract attention with motion, sound and color.

It is possible to use motion with such living objects as models and demonstrations, with mechanical devices, and with flash lights.

Naturally, it is desirable to use the type of motion that is adapted to the particular display. For example, I don't think that it would be desirable to have a girl in a bathing suit feeding chickens in the window. Of course, it certainly would be motion and would attract attention, but I don't think it would result in any feed sales.

Sound can be created through buzzers, window tappers, radio or amplifiers. In the use of sound, it is possible to jar the nerves of people who pass and repel instead of compel attention. Yet properly used in the proper place, it is effective.

Color can be used effectively in the product or the package, in building the background or applying it right against the glass. Those are the three things that go to create attention in window display advertising.

A display must attract attention, arouse desire and stimulate action. You can arouse desire with cleanliness, attractive arrangement of merchandise, harmonious colors, and lighting.

One of the things often overlooked in feed store merchandising is cleanliness. You cannot keep a feed store looking like a department store, but you can improve 90 per cent of the feed stores 90 per cent in appearance. Women on the average are cleaner than men and they

naturally gravitate towards places that are clean. Even the woman who is not tidy about herself or her home, has a natural inclination to do business in a tidy place.

The second factor in arousing desire is arrangement of merchandise in an attractive, pleasing manner. The next is use of harmonious colors.

The fourth factor in arousing desire in a display is adequate and proper lighting. A display is more attractive at night than in the daytime—that is, one that is properly lighted. As far as the practicability of lighting is concerned, the average window need only to be well lighted with the lighting fixtures covered so that they are not visible.

The most important factor is to get action—to invite the person to come in and buy. This final factor in display can be accomplished through a message that you convey in your window display—a written message. It may be the written message about the quality of the merchandise, it may be the printed price of the product, or it may be a message as to the new quality of the product. These selling ideas can be in the form of show cards or posters, or large price cards. Keep in mind at all times that they should be easy to read.

## Hegari Valuable as Roughage

The Madera Valley Exp. Station, near Balmorhea, Tex., has for the past three years been feeding yearlings experimentally to determine how effectively and how economically the prevailing locally produced feeds can be used in fattening cattle for the market, thus developing within the region a better market for feeder livestock and a satisfactory means of selling the feeds produced on the irrigated farms of the region. This year, as previously, the cattle fed have made good gains and have shown exceptional finish in the killing pens. The rations on which these cattle were finished averaged 54 per cent roughage and 46 per cent concentrates which is more roughage than is ordinarily used in rations for fattening and finishing cattle in Texas and in the northern feedlots the percentage of roughage is still less. The rations used in these tests produced average daily gains ranging from 2.09 pounds to 2.44 pounds per day. This corroborates previous work showing that satisfactory gains can be made by using relatively large percentages of roughage in the ration in this region, and, incidentally, lowering the grain content, even though a slightly longer feeding period is required and a longer maintenance requirement accrues.

These cattle dressed out satisfactorily and were rated as some of the best finished cattle that had been on the yards this season. The top pens sold for 7 cents on the Fort Worth market. These steers cost \$28.45 per head delivered at the experiment station, and were sold at \$59.30 a head net, after all shipping and selling expenses were paid, averaging \$30.85 a head net above the initial cost, which, of course, represents largely the value of feed used in the finishing.

The gains by these steers have enabled a good sale of the feeds consumed and point to a very good market on the farm for this roughage that has heretofore not been extensively utilized.

Alfalfa in the Madera Valley yields some 3 to 4 tons per acre and hegari yields some 4 tons. These steers paid \$11.50 per ton for alfalfa hay and \$8.00 per ton for ground hegari fodder, which means that a farmer can sell in this an acre of alfalfa for \$45.00 and an acre of hegari for \$32.00. This is a better return than is usually made.

These steers consumed a little more than  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton of alfalfa and up to  $\frac{3}{4}$  ton of hegari roughage during the feeding period. Roughly stated, for each 16 steers to be fed, a farmer would grow something like 1 acre of alfalfa and three acres of hegari. It is probable that even a higher consumption of roughage can be used but further trials will be necessary to show this.

## Alfalfa as Pig Forage

By W. L. ROBISON, Ohio Experiment Station

Alfalfa has no superior as a forage crop for pigs. It should be grown and used for hog pasture much more extensively. Pigs like it exceptionally well. It is relatively high in protein, minerals, and vitamins. It begins growing early in the spring and continues until late in the fall. It produces new growth after being grazed and remains green thruout the summer. It should not be grazed too closely, particularly if the stand is to be left for another year. Nevertheless, few crops will carry as many pigs to the acre as will alfalfa. Alfalfa will not thrive on a poorly drained soil.

Alfalfa was compared with red clover in 1931 and 1932 and with Dwarf Essex rape in 1929, 1931, and 1933. The pigs on the alfalfa gained 10% faster and required 8% less feed per unit of gain than those on red clover. Not considering the more rapid gains, the alfalfa was worth approximately 12% more an acre than the red clover.

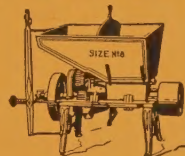
As compared with the pigs on rape pasture, those on alfalfa gained 15% faster and consumed 7% less feed per unit of gain. Taking into account only the saving in feed or concentrates per unit of gain and the gains produced per acre, the alfalfa was worth approximately 22% more an acre than the rape.

Russia issued a decree July 1 forbidding private sale of grain and bread, canceling the privilege permitted for the 18 months just passed, until Dec. 1.

## BOWSHER Crush Grind Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after. This saves time and labor.

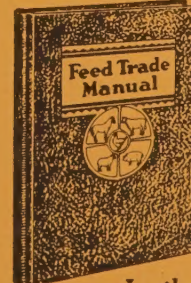
### "COMBINATION" MILLS



Use the famous Cone-Shape burrs. Light Draft. Large Capacity. Solidly Built. Long Life. Special sizes for the milling trade. Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator. Circular on request.

THE N. P. BOWSHER CO.  
SOUTH BEND INDIANA

## A Complete Manual of up-to-date Feed Formulas



Indispensable to the man who mixes and grinds feed.  
A Practical How To Do It Book containing Formulas for all kinds of feed for any section of the country.

Leather Bound \$2.50 } Plus Postage  
Cloth Bound - \$1.00 }  
for sale by

Grain & Feed Journals  
Consolidated  
332 So. La Salle St., Chicago



# Are You Interested in Reducing the Dust Explosion Hazards in Your Plant?

*Then write for the latest and  
best ideas for protecting your  
property from explosion.*

**The Day Company**  
2938 Pillsbury Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

# FIRE

## July and August Are the "Hot" Months!

"Mill Mutual" policyholders have been asked to support a special campaign of fire prevention during those months.

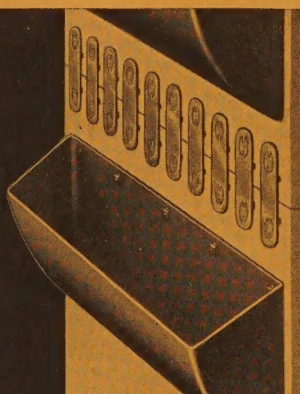
The drouth has created an emergency. Direct mail appeal has been made and program outlined. Fire prevention is the personal responsibility of every property owner. Please follow the program carefully.

Millers National Insurance Co. of Chicago, Illinois	Pennsylvania Mlrs. Mut. Fire Ins. Co. of Wilkes-Barre, Pa.
Western Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Kansas City, Missouri	Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Ass'n of Alton, Illinois
National Retailers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Chicago, Illinois	Mill Owners Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Des Moines, Iowa
Michigan Millers Mut. Fire Ins. Co. of Lansing, Michigan	The Millers Mutual Fire Ins. Co. of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania
Grain Dealers Nat. Mut. Fire Ins. Co. of Indianapolis, Indiana	Millers Mutual Fire Insurance Co. of Fort Worth, Texas

## Association of Mill and Elevator Mutual Insurance Companies

230 East Ohio Street  
Chicago, Illinois

# FLEXCO HD Belt Fasteners for Elevators and Conveyors



COMPRESSION develops the tremendous strength of the FLEXCO HD joint. The recessed plates and teeth embed in the belt, producing a smooth, powerful, tight butt joint of balanced pull. Plies cannot work against each other and separate in belt ends. Remarkable service records are developed by these fasteners and thousands of plants use nothing else. Made of steel or Monel Metal. Templates, wrenches and punches supplied to facilitate application. Sold by jobbers and belting houses in five sizes. Consulting service given gladly regarding any belt joining.

**FLEXIBLE STEEL LACING COMPANY**

4692 Lexington Street, Chicago  
In England at 135 Finsbury  
Pavement, London, E. C. 2

U. S. PAT. 1,382,799



THE COMPRESSION PRINCIPLE

# WHAT DO YOU NEED

to modernize your plant so it will minimize your labor and increase your profits? Is it here?

Account Books	Hammer Mill
Attrition Mill	Head Drive
Bag Closing Machine	Leg Backstop
Bags and Burlap	Lightning Rods
Bearings {Roller	Loading Spout
Ball	Magnetic Separator
Belting	Manlift
Bln Thermometer	Moisture Tester
Bln Valves	Motor Control
Bleachers and Purifiers	Mustard Seed Separator
Boots	Oat Clipper
Buckets	Oat Huller
Car Liners	Plans of Grain Elevators
Car Loader	Portable Elevator
Car Puller	Oil Engine
Car Pusher	Power {Motors
Car Seals	Power Shovel
Cipher Codes	Railroad Claim Books
Claim (R. R.) Collection	Rope Drive
Clover Huller	Safety Steel Sash
Coal Conveyor	Sample Envelopes
Concrete Restoration	{Truck
Corn Cracker	Scales {Hopper
Conveying Machinery	{Automatic
Distributor	Scale Tickets
Dockage Tester	Scarifying Machine
Dump	Screw Conveyor
Dust Collector	Seed Treating {Machine
Dust Protector	{Chemicals
Elevator Leg	Separator
Elevator Paint	Sheller
Feed Formulas	Siding-Roofing {Asbestos
Feed Ingredients	{Steel or Zinc
Feed Mixer {Dry	Silent Chain Drive
Molasses	Speed Reduction Units
Feed Mill	Spouting
Fire Barrels	Storage Tanks
Fire Extinguishers	Testing Apparatus
Foundation Restoration	Transmission Machinery
Grain Cleaner	Waterproofing (Cement)
Grain Drier	Weevil Exterminator
Grain Tables	Wheat Washer

Draw a line through the supplies wanted, and write us regarding your contemplated improvements or changes. We will place you in communication with reputable firms specializing in what you need, to the end that you will receive information regarding the latest and best.

## INFORMATION BUREAU

Grain & Feed Journals, 332 So. La Salle St., Chicago